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Gen. G. B. Crook Was Reprimanded for Leniency

Description of the Chase After the Famous Indian Chief Geronimo as Told by Patrolman John J. Greene of This City, Who Was in at the Finish.

Two granddaughters of General Kelly, of West Virginia, have appealed to Governor Harris to use his recollection of the late General George B. Crook, to disprove the charges of cruelty made against General Crook in the book just issued by Geronimo.—News item.

Patrolman John J. Greene, of the Toledo police force, served under General Crook in the chase after the famous Indian chief in 1885-6, the time when the general is charged with cruelty, and on behalf of his former commanding officer, Patrolman Greene not only says that the general was lenient to an extreme, but that it was reported that General Crook was reprimanded for leniency and for not disarming the Indians when he had Chief Geronimo and his subchiefs at a council in which they were asking terms for surrender. This angered the general, and he resigned control of the campaign, and it was given to General Miles, while he was placed in another branch of the service.

The accompanying cut is made from a photograph taken at the scene of the council while it was in progress, and is probably one of a very few now in existence.

General Crook was known among the Indians as "Gray Fox." They looked upon him as a sort of protector-chief and wise father rather than as a guard. Their reverence for his cleverness led them to gave him the name of the sly, shrewd animal—the gray fox. His soldiers liked him, too, for the reason that he was considerate of the men and did not expect them to kill themselves in chasing the Indians.

"Government stock cannot travel as fast as the wiry little Indian ponies, and they would have been fagged out in no time," says Mr. Greene. "General Crook's method was to start after the Indians as quickly as possible and follow them hard the first day or two until the novelty of the warpath began to wear off. Then he settled down to a steady trail, keeping the Indians moving all the time.

"Geronimo went out in May, 1885, leaving the reservation at Fort Apache, Arizona, on a Sunday afternoon. I had been away from the fort all day and when I returned in the evening, I found all the boys standing by their horses with their saddles on and ready to mount. I was the blacksmith for my troop and had to hustle out two horseshoes for every man in the troop and a handful of nails apiece. In addition to this I had to pack two hundred pounds of shoes. I had had no dinner, and it was just the supper hour when I returned. I did not have time to stop to eat then. For three days we did not have a thing to eat except the small ration we had in our haversacks. At the end of the third day the White Mountain Apaches, cousins of the Apaches on the warpath, who were scouting for us, were ordered to kill some cattle, and we had the raw meat. After that we rode slowly and waited for the supply train to catch up with us.

"When we went out we thought we would be back in a month at the most, and did not anticipate much trouble. The braves had filled up on "muscale," the Indian booze, made from a plant in that country, and we thought that when the effects of the jag had worn off they would be ready to return. But when they started they began murdering friends and enemies, and soon the case was too desperate for them to return.

"Troops were deployed all over the country. General Crook had a chart supposed to show all the watering places in Arizona and New Mexico. He stationed guards at every one of these points to keep the Indians away. That was thought to be the quickest and easiest way of subduing them, but the Indians knew of places which were not on General Crook's map.

"The general usually rode a mule. He always preferred the tough little beasts to horses and was seldom seen on a horse when on a chase after the Indians.

"On one occasion we had been following Geronimo and his band for days through the foothills of the Rockies. At last we were so close that orders were given in whispers and we stole up so closely to them at night that we could plainly see their campfires. The word was passed around that we would saddle and charge the camp at 2 o'clock.

"A cavalry charge through a camp means that the cavalrymen were to ride through the camp of the enemy shooting and cutting down everybody who rose up in defense and then to re-form on the opposite side, surround the camp and take the remaining ones prisoners.

"On this night, the White Mountain Apache scouts came and asked the officers what terms would be given to the Indians if they would surrender. They were told that they would be tried for the murders just as the white men and those found guilty would be hanged. The scouts reported to Geronimo and let out the scheme. When we made our charge they had gone.

"After a chase of about a year, General Crook came close upon Geronimo and the larger part of his band in the San Bernardino valley, in New Mexico. He was so close and the Indians were so nearly done up that they again sent a messenger to ask what terms he would make with them. He sent for Geriuomo and Nana and several other chiefs and high men to come in. He demanded an unconditional surrender. He finally handed them the ultimatum that they could return and go out again or surrender unconditionally. They returned and filled up on "muscale," which they procured from the Mexicans, and disappeared again.

"It was at that time that the war department criticised General Crook, if he were criticised as reported. The story was that he should have pushed the Indians at that point until they surrendered or else that they were not entitled to council with him and that he should have kept the chiefs captives when he had them at the council. It was supposed among the men that for this reason General Crook resigned from the campaign.

"We regretted to see him leave us for he was most considerate of man and beast. He took the best of care of the men and was one of the few men who knew the art of sending out one tribe of Indians against another for the government. In one case during my service, the Pumas or Pimas went out, I don't remember which, but he armed the other tribe and offered them the property which they could confiscate as a reward. They gladly took the field and soon with their superior weapons and ammunition had conquered the hostile tribe.

"If Geronimo accuses General Crook of cruelty, he is certainly doing so without cause and to further some scheme of his own. He is a shrewd old Indian and does not have to take a back chair for any white man."

COUNCIL BETWEEN GEN. CROOK AND GERONIMO.
Gen. Crook is the second man from right end of group. Geronimo is the Indian in center.

BIG HIGH PRESSURE PUMP

One Used in Hydraulic Mining in Oregon a Wonder.

The biggest high pressure pump in the world is installed in the Dry Diggings placer fields of southern Oregon on Rogue river and is used to operate a battery of hydraulic monitors in the mines. This pump is one of the largest pieces of mining machinery ever manufactured and could never have been installed but for the fact that it was dumped directly from the cars to the foundation prepared for it at the mines.

The pump was built in San Francisco and was one of the last big jobs done by the company before the earthquake and fire. The pump is of the five-step centrifugal type and it weighs, aside from bearings and gears, just 70,000 pounds. Other pumps have been built that lift as great a volume of water as does this one, but they do not deliver it under such enormous pressure. This pump is tested to withstand a maximum pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch.

Its capacity is 13,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, or 9,000 gallons a minute. This enormous volume is delivered through a half mile of pipe line, the pipe being of steel, twenty-two inches in diameter. The water is lifted to a height of 100 feet and forced through two four-inch nozzles, hurling streams a distance of 600 feet. These powerful streams are played upon the mountain walls to tear down the gold-bearing gravel.—Technical World.

SING A SONG OF SAN FRANCISCO

Put me somewhere west of East street
where there's nothing left but dust,
Where the lads are all a hustlin' and
where ev'rything's gone bust,
Where the buildings that are standin'
sort of blink and blindly stare
At the finest pile of ruins ever gazed
on anywhere.

Bully ruins—bricks and wall—through
the night I've heard you call
Sort of sorry for each other, 'cause you
had to burn and fall;
From the ferries to Van Ness you're a
God-forsaken mess,
All Creation's finest ruins—nothing
more and nothing less.

The strangers who come rubberin' and
a huntin' souvenirs,
The fools, they try to tell us it will
take a million years
Before we can get started, so why don't
we come to live
And build our homes and factories on
land they've got to give.

"Got to give!" why, on my soul, I would
rather bore a hole
And live right in the ashes here than
move to Oakland mole.
If they'd all give me my pick of their
buildings proud and slick,
In Creation's finest ruins still I'd rather
be a brick.
—San Francisco Dramatic Review.

Child Labor Legislation in 1906

Better laws in seven states during 1906, five bills for restrictive legislation now pending in congress—this is what the fight against child labor has to show for the year just ended. The gains for 1906 were less than for 1905, because fewer legislatures were in session. But there is constantly growing public sentiment in favor of limiting the ages and hours during which children may be employed, the press of the country in particular taking a splendid stand in the campaign for preserving the rights of childhood—the rights to school, to play, to home, to a free physical and mental development of the next generation.

The Handbook of Child Labor Legislation for 1906, issued by the National Consumers' league, and published as the January supplement to The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, tells where each state stands in the protection of its working children—it might almost be called a register of the scale of civilization of the states.

Of the new laws, most interest attaches to Georgia's because it marks the first acceptance by that state of the principle that child labor must be restricted. Otherwise the statute is not of much value.

The list of states which fix 14 years as the legal age for beginning work slowly lengthens, but there are still many exceptions. In some states children are allowed to work as early as 10 years. In Nebraska (in vacation) and in Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia it is permitted if they are orphans or children of widows or disabled fathers. In the north, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont allow children as young as 12 to work in their cotton mills. This is nominally only in vacation, but those who are interested in the movement know how hard it is to get children back into school after a summer of work in the mills.

Of the glass manufacturing states, Maryland and West Virginia still allow children to begin work at 12, and eight mining states let their boys go down into the mines to work at 12.

One of the greatest gains which the Handbook records is the redemption of Christmas in many states. The cruel practice of employing little children in department stores until after midnight during the holiday rush has been abolished in those states which forbid the employment of children under 16 years of age after 6 or 7 p. m. The six states which have set one or the other of these hours are Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Oregon. The latest addition to the list was New York, in which every child must leave work at 7 o'clock.

In a review of the Handbook "Charities and the Commons" sums up the situation as follows: "The vitality of the anti-child labor movement is shown by the introduction during December of the Beveridge and Lodge child labor bills in the United States senate and the fact that there are now before congress in addition the bill for a children's bureau in the federal government, the District of Columbia child labor bill to investigate labor of women and children. For the first time in the history of the republic congress is legislating in behalf of the children of the whole nation."

SWISS ARMY COSTS LITTLE

System Saves People Millions and Gives Soldiers Some Freedom.

The Swiss army is one of the most remarkable of her political institutions. It is the ideal toward which the common people of every European country, weighed down with taxation to support huge standing armies, turn with longing and hope.

The Swiss system of militia saves millions of money to the taxpayers and gives years of freedom from military service to the soldiers.

Practically all Swiss serve from the age of 20 to 50 in the militia and reserves. The raw recruits go into schools, the infantry for forty-five days, the cavalry for eighty days.

After this the cavalry serves sixteen days each year and the infantry and artillery fourteen days every other year. The reserves serve only five or six days every four years. The officers, of course, are carefully trained in good schools for a period of years.

This short service would be insufficient were it not preceded and supplemented by military training for boys in school and rifle practice every year by practically all Swiss citizens.

Target shooting is the national sport, and in accordance with the law a place for target practice must be supplied by every town in the country. As an encouragement prizes of all sorts are offered by the national government.

This little Switzerland, with a population of less than 3,000,000 people, has an army of 357,000 of the most martial soldiers of Europe—armed, equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

ODD THINGS IN ANIMALS

Eye of the Owl and Mouth of the Frog Have Their Limitations.

Unlike most animals, horses have no eyebrows and hares are minus eyelids. Consequently the eyes of the latter cannot be shut and a thin membraneous substance covers them when asleep. The eye of the owl is also peculiar, seeing that it is immovably fixed in its socket and cannot stir in any direction. To compensate for this seeming disadvantage it can turn its head almost completely around without moving its body.

If you were to keep a frog's mouth open many minutes it would soon die, as, owing to its peculiar construction, it can breathe only with the mouth closed. On the other hand, fishes are compelled to keep opening and closing their mouths in order to give their respiration organs full play.

A curious fact about the eel it that it has no less life in its head than in its tail, consequently, when killing an eel the fisherman smashes its tail; it also has two hearts. Snakes usually have their teeth in the head, but one variety in Africa, whose principal food is eggs, is provided with a substitute for them in its stomach.

KING WOULD MEET ROOSEVELT

Captain Kincaid Smith, member of parliament for the southwest division of Warwickshire and captain of the Ninth Lancers, who came here from England yesterday in the Cunarder Caronia, made this statement to reporters on the pier:

"Outside of the King, President Roosevelt is the most popular man in England today. I feel sure that when King Edward visits Canada a meeting between the two could be arranged, and that it would be most welcome to the King."

BRITISH WAR OFFICE CAT

A matter of momentous concern has just come before the war council—the future existence of the black cat of the war office.

It appears that the great transfer of the war office staff from Pall Mall to Whitehall has caused anxiety as to the fate of several cats which made their home at this government office. The black cat is the most famous of these, having had the entree to the secretary of state's room on more than one occasion.

Recently the manageress of a home for lost and strayed cats wrote a formal letter to the council offering to harbor the black cat and promising to send a special van to Pall Mall to convey it to the home.

The council, however, after due deliberation, decided to keep the black cat on the war office strength and to transfer the animal to the new building in Whitehall.

THE WOMAN IN THE ALCOVE

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

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XII.

"This is your patient. Your new nurse, my dear. What did you say your name is? Miss Ayers?"

"Yes, Mr. Grey, Alice Ayers."

"Oh, what a sweet name!"

This expressive greeting, from the patient herself, was the first heart sting I received—a sting which brought a flush into my cheek which I would fain have kept down.

"Since a change of nurses was necessary, I am glad they sent me one like you," the feeble, but musical voice went on, and I saw a wasted but eager hand stretched out.

In a whirl of strong feeling I advanced to take it. I had not counted on such a reception. I had not expected any bond of congeniality to spring up between this high feeling English girl and myself to make my purpose hateful to me. Yet, as I stood there looking down at her bright if wasted face, I felt that it would be very easy to love so gentle and cordial a being, and dreaded raising my eyes to the gentleman at my side lest I should see something in him to hamper me, and make this attempt, which I had undertaken in such loyalty of spirit, a misery to myself and ineffectual to the man I had hoped to save by it. When I did look up and catch the first beams of Mr. Grey's keen blue eyes fixed inquiringly on me, I neither knew what to think nor how to act. He was tall and firmly knit, and had an intellectual aspect altogether. I was conscious of regarding him with a decided feeling of awe, and found myself forgetting why I had come there, and what my suspicions were—suspicions which had carried hope with them, hope for myself and hope for my lover, who would never escape the opprobrium, even if he did the punishment, of this great crime, were this, the only other person who could possibly be associated with it, found to be the fine, clear-souled man he appeared to be in this my first interview with him.

Perceiving very soon that his apprehensions in my regard were limited to a fear lest I should not feel at ease in my home under the restraint of a presence more accustomed to intimidate than attract strangers, I threw aside all doubts of myself and met the advances of both father and daughter with that quite confidence which my position there demanded.

The result both gratified and grieved me. As a nurse entering on her first case I was happy; as a woman with an ulterior object in view verging on the audacious and unspeakable, I was wretched and regretful and just a little shaken in the conviction which had hitherto upheld me.

I was therefore but poorly prepared to meet the ordeal which awaited me, when, a little later in the day, Mr. Grey called me into the adjoining room, and, after saying that it would afford him great relief to go out for an hour or so, asked if I were afraid to be left alone with my patient.

"Oh, no, sir—" I began, but stopped in secret dismay. I was afraid, but not on account of her condition; rather on account of my own. What if I should be led into betraying my feelings on finding myself under no other eye than her own! What if the temptation to probe her poor sick mind should prove stronger than my duty toward her as a nurse!

My tones were hesitating, but Mr. Grey paid little heed; his mind was too fixed on what he wished to say himself.

"Before I go," said he, "I have a request to make—I may as well say a caution to give you. Do not, I pray, either now or at any future time, carry or allow anyone else to carry newspapers into Miss Grey's room. They are just now too alarming. There has been, as you know, a dreadful murder in this city. If she caught one glimpse of the headlines, or saw so much as the name of Fairbrother—which—which is a name she knows, the result might be very hurtful to her. She is not only extremely sensitive from illness, but from temperament. Will you be careful"

"I shall be careful."

It was such an effort for me to say these words, to say anything in the state of mind into which I had been thrown by this unexpected allusion to this subject, that I unfortunately drew his attention to myself, and it was with what I felt to be a glance of doubt that he added with decided emphasis:

"You must consider this whole subject as a forbidden one in this family. Only cheerful topics are suitable for the sick room. If Miss Grey attempts to introduce any other, stop her. Do not let her talk about anything which will not be conducive to her speedy recovery. These are the only instructions I have to give you; all others must come from her physician."

I made some reply with as little show of emotion as possible. It seemed to satisfy him, for his face cleared as he kindly observed:

"You have a very trustworthy look for one so young. I shall rest easy while you are with her, and I shall expect you to be always with her when I am not. Every moment, mind. She is never to be left alone with gossiping servants. If a word is mentioned in her hearing about this crime which seems to be in everybody's mouth, I shall feel forced, greatly as I should regret the fact, to blame you."

This was a heart-stroke, but I kept up bravely, changing color perhaps, but not to such a marked degree as to arouse any deeper suspicion in his mind than that I had been wounded in my amour propre.

"She shall be well guarded," said I. "You may trust me to keep from her all avoidable knowledge of this crime."

He bowed and I was about to leave his presence, when he detained me by remarking with the air of one who felt that some explanation was necessary:

"I was at the ball where this crime took place. Naturally it has made a deep impression on me and would on her if she heard of it."

"Assuredly," I murmured, wondering if he would say more and how I should have the courage to stand there and listen if he did.

"It is the first time I have ever come in contact with crime," he went on with what, in one of his reserved nature, seemed a hardly natural insistence.

"I could well have been spared the experience. A tragedy with which one has been even thus remotely connected produces a lasting effect upon the mind."

"Oh yes, oh yes!" I murmured, edging volutarily toward the door. Did I not know? Had I not been there, too; I, little I, whom he stood gazing down upon from such a height, little realizing the fatality which united us and, what was even a more overwhelming thought to me at the moment, the fact that of all persons in the world the shrinking little being, into whose eyes he was then looking, was, perhaps, his greatest enemy and the one person, great or small, from whom he had the most to fear.

But I was no enemy to his gentle daughter and the relief I felt at finding myself thus cut off by my own promise from even the remotest communication with her on this forbidden subject was genuine and sincere.

But the father! What was I to think of the father? Alas! I could have but one thought, admirable as he appeared in all lights save the one in which his too evident connection with this crime placed him. I spent the hours of the afternoon in alternately watching the sleeping face of my patient, too sweetly calm in its repose, or so it seemed, for the mind beneath to harbor such doubts as were shown in the warning I had ascribed to her, and vain efforts to explain by any other hypothesis than that of guilt, the extraordinary evidence which linked this man of great affairs and the loftiest repute to a crime involving both theft and murder.

Nor did the struggle end that night. It was renewed with still greater positiveness the next day, as I witnessed the glances which from time to time passed between this father and daughter,—glances full of doubt and question on both sides, but not exactly such doubt or such question as my suspicions called for. Or so I thought, and spent another day or two hesitating very much over my duty, when, coming unexpectedly upon Mr. Grey one evening, I felt all my doubts revive in view of the extraordinary expression of dread—I might with still greater truth say fear—which informed his features, and made them, to my unaccustomed eyes, almost unrecognizable.

He was sitting at his desk in reverie over some papers which he seemed not to have touched for hours, and when, at some movement I made, he started up and met my eyes, I could swear that his cheek was pale, the firm carriage of his body shaken, and the whole man a victim of some strong and secret apprehension he vainly sought to hide. When I ventured to tell him what I wanted, he made an effort to pull himself together, but I had seen him with his mask off, and his usually calm visage and self-possessed mein could not again deceive me.

My duties kept me mainly at Miss Grey's bedside, but I had been provided with a little room across the hall, and to this room I retired very soon after this, for rest and a necessary understanding with myself.

For, in spite of this experience and my now settled convictioons, my purpose required whetting. The indescribable charm, the extreme refinement and nobility of manner observable in both Mr. Grey and his daughter were producing their effect. I felt guilty; constrained. Whatever my convictions, the impetus to act was leaving me. How could I recover it? By thinking of Anson Durand and his present disgraceful position.

Anson Durand! Oh, how the feeling surged up in my breast as that name slipped from my lips on crossing the threshold of my little room! Anson Durand, whom I believed innocent, whom I loved, but whom I was betraying with every moment of hesitation in which I allowed myself to indulge! What if the Honorable Mr. Grey is an eminent statesman, a dignified, scholarly, and to all appearances, high-minded man? What if my patient is sweet, dove-eyed and affectionate? Had not Anson qualities as excellent in their way, rights as certain, and a hold upon myself superior to any claims which another might advance? Drawing a much-crumpled little note from my pocket, I eagerly read it. It was the only one I had of his writing, the only letter he had ever written me. I had already re-read it a hundred times, but as I once more repeated to myself its well-known lines, I felt my heart grow strong and fixed in the determination which had brought me into the family.

Restoring the letter to its place, I opened my gripsack and from its inmost recesses drew forth an object which I had no sooner in hand than a natural sense of disquietude led me to glance apprehensively, first at the door, then at the window, though I had locked the one and shaded the other. It seemed as if some other eye besides my own must be gazing at what I held so gingerly in hand; that the walls were watching me, if nothing else, and the sensation this produced was so exactly like that of guilt (or what I imagined to be guilt), that I was forced to repeat once more to myself that it was not a good man's overthrow I sought, or even a bad man's immunity from punishment, but the truth, the absolute truth. No shame could equal that which I should feel if, by any over-delicacy now, I failed to save the man who trusted me.

The article which I held—have you guessed it?—was the stiletto with which Mrs. Fairbrother had been killed. It had been intrusted to me by the police for a definite purpose. The time for testing that purpose had come, or so nearly come, that I felt I must be thinking about the necessary ways and means.

Unwinding the folds of tissue paper in which the stiletto was wrapped, I scrutinized the weapon very carefully. Hitherto, I had seen only pictrures of it; now I had the article itself in my hand. It was not a natural one for a young woman to hold, a woman whose taste ran more toward healing than inflicting wounds, but I forced myself to forget why the end of the blade was rusty, and looked mainly at the devices which ornamented the handle. I had not been mistaken in them. They belonged to the house of Grey, and to none other. It was a legitimate inquiry I had undertaken. However, the matter ended, I should always have these historic devices for my excuse.

My plan was to lay this dagger on Mr. Grey's desk at a moment when he would be sure to see it and I to see him. If he betrayed a guilty knowledge of this fatal steel; if, unconscious of my presence, he showed surprise and apprehension—then we should know how to proceed; justice would be loosed from constraint and the police feel at liberty to approach him. It was a delicate task, this. I realized how delicate, when I had thrust the stiletto out of sight under my nurse's apron and started to cross the hall. Should I find the library clear? Would the opportunity be given me to approach his desk, or should I have to carry this guilty witness of a world-famous crime on into Miss Grey's room, and with its unholy outline pressing a semblance of itself upon my breast, sit at that innocent pillow, meet those innocent eyes, and answer the gentle inquiries which now and then fell from the sweetest lips I have ever seen smile into the face of a lonely, preoccupied stranger?

The arrangement of the rooms was such as made it necessary for me to pass through this sitting room in order to reach my patient's bedroom.

With careful tread, so timed as not to appear stealthy, I accordingly advanced and pushed open the door. The room was empty. Mr. Grey was still with his daughter and I could cross the floor without fear. But never had I entered upon a task requiring more courage or one more obnoxious to my natural instincts. I hated each step I took, but I loved the man for whom I took those steps, and moved resolutely on. Only, as I reached the chair in which Mr. Grey was accustomed to sit, I found that it was easier to plan an action than to carry it out. Home life and the domestic virtues had always appealed to me more than a man's greatness. The position which this man held in his own country, his usefulness there, even his prestige as statesman and scholar, were facts, but very dreamy facts, to me, while his feelings as a father, the place he held in his daughter's heart—these were real to me, these I could understand; and it was of these and not of his place as a man, that this his favorite seat spoke to me. How often had I beheld him sit by the hour with his eye on the door behind which his one darling lay ill! Even now, it was easy for me to recall his face as I had sometimes caught a glimpse of it through the crack of the suddenly opened door, and I felt my breast heave and my hand falter as I drew forth the stiletto and moved to place it where his eye would fall upon it on his leaving his daughter's bedside.

But my hand returned quickly to my breast and fell back again empty. A pile of letters lay before me on the open lid of the desk. The top one was addressed to me with the word "Important" written in the corner. I did not know the writing, but I felt that I should open and read this letter before committing myself or those who stood back of me to this desperate undertaking.

Glancing behind me and seeing that the door into Miss Grey's room was ajar, I caught up this letter and rushed with it back into my own room. As I surmised, it was from the inspector, and as I read it I realized that I had received it not one moment too soon. In language purposely non-committal, but of a meaning not to be mistaken, it advised me that some unforeseen facts had come to light which altered all former suspicions and made the little surprise I had planned no longer necessary.

There was no allusion to Mr. Durand but the final sentence ran:

"Drop all care and give your undivided attention to your patient."

XIII.

My patient slept that night, but I did not. The shock given by this sudden cry of Halt! at the very moment I was about to make my great move, the uncertainty as to what it meant and my doubt of its effect upon Mr. Durand's position, put me on the anxious seat and kept my thoughts fully occupied till morning.

I was very tired and must have shown it, when, with the first rays of a very meagre sun, Miss Grey softly unclosed her eyes and found me looking at her, for her smile had a sweet compassion in it, and she said as she pressed my hand:

"You must have watched me all night. I never saw anyone look so tired—or so good," she softly finished.

I had rather she had not uttered that last phrase. It did not fit me at the moment—did not fit me, perhaps, at any time. Good! I! when my thoughts had not been with her, but with Mr. Durand; when the dominating feeling in my breast was not that of relief, but a vague regret that I had not been allowed to make my great test and so establish, to my own satisfaction, at least, the perfect innocence of my love even at the cost of untold anguish to this confiding girl upon whose gentle spirit the very thought of crime would cast a deadly blight.

I must have flushed; certainly I showed some embarrassment, for her eyes brightened with shy laughter as she whispered:

"You do not like to be praised—another of your virtues. You have too many. I have only one—I love my friends."

She did. One could see that love was life to her.

For an instant I trembled. How near I had been to wrecking this gentle soul! Was she safe yet. I was not sure. My own doubts were not satisfied. I awaited the papers with feverish impatience. They should contain news. News of what? Ah, that was the question!

"You will let me see my mail this morning, will you not?" she asked, as I busied myself about her.

"That is for the doctor to say," I smiled. "You are certainly better this morning."

"It is so hard for me not to be able to read his letters, or to write a word to relieve his anxiety."

Thus she told me her heart's secret, and unconsciously added another burden to my already too heavy load.

I was on my way to give some orders about my patient's breakfast, when Mr. Grey came into the sitting room and met me face to face. He had a newspaper in his hand and my heart stood still as I noted his altered looks and disturbed manner. Were these due to anything he had found in those columns? It was with difficulty that I kept my eyes from the paper which he held in such a manner as to disclose its glaring headlines. These I dared not read with his eyes fixed on mine.

"How is Miss Grey? How is my daughter?" he asked in great haste and uneasiness. "Is she better this morning, or—worse?"

"Better," I assured him, and was greatly astonished to see his brow instantly clear.

"Really?" he asked. "You really consider her better? The doctors say so, but I have not very much faith in doctors in a case like this," he added.

"I have seen no reason to distrust them," I protested. "Miss Grey's illness, while severe, does not appear to be of an alarming nature. But then I have had very little experience out of the hospital. I am young yet, Mr. Grey."

He looked as if he quite agreed with me in this estimate of myself, and, with brow still clouded, passed into his daughter's room, the paper in his hand. Before I joined them I found and scanned another journal. Expecting great things, I was both surprised and disappointed to find only a small paragraph devoted to the Fairbrother case. In this it was stated that the authorities hoped for new light on this mystery as soon as they had located a certain witness, whose connection with the crime they had just discovered. No more, no less than was contained in Inspector Dalzell's letter. How could I bear it—the suspense, the doubt—and do my duty to my patient! Happily, I had no choice. I had been adjudged equal to this business and I must prove myself to be so. Perhaps my courage would revive after I had had my breakfast; perhaps then I should be able to fix upon the identity of the new witness—something which I found myself incapable of at this moment.

These thoughts were on my mind as I crossed the rooms on my way back to Miss Grey's bedside. By the time I reached her door I was outwardly calm, as her first words showed:

"Oh, the cheerful smile! It makes me feel better in spite of myself."

If she could have seen into my heart! Mr. Grey, who was leaning over the foot of the bed, cast me a quick glance which was not without its suspicion. Had he detected me playing a part, or were such doubts as he displayed the product simply of his own uneasiness? I was not able to decide, and, with this unanswered question added to the number already troubling me, I was forced to face the day which, for aught I knew, might be the precursor of many others equally trying and unsatisfactory.

But help was near. Before noon I received a message from my uncle to the effect that if I could be spared he would be glad to see me at his home as near three o'clock as possible. What could he want of me? I could not guess, and it was with great inner perturbation that, having won Mr. Grey's permission, I responded to his summons.

I found my uncle awaiting me in a carriage before his own door, and I took my seat at his side without the least idea of his purpose. I supposed that he had planned this ride that he might talk to me unreservedly and without fear of interruption. But I soon saw that he had some very different object in view, for not only did he start down town instead of up, but his conversation, such as it was, confined itself to generalities and studiously avoided the one topic of supreme interest to us both.

At last, as we turned into Bleecker street, I let my astonishment and perplexity appear.

"Where are we bound?" I asked. "It can not be that you are taking me to see Mr. Durand?"

"No," said he, and said no more.

"Ah, police headquarters!" I faltered as the carriage made another turn and drew up before a building I had reason to remember. "Uncle, what am I to do here?"

"See a friend," he answered, as he helped me to alight. Then as I followed him in some bewilderment, he whispered in my ear: "Inspector Dalzell. He wants a few minutes' conversation with you."

Oh, the weight which fell from my shoulders at these words! I was to hear, then, what had intervened between me and my purpose. The wearing night I had anticipated was to be lightened with some small spark of knowledge. I had confidence enough in the kind-hearted inspector to be sure of that. I caught at my uncle's arm and squeezed it delightedly, quite oblivious of the curious glances I must have received from the various officials we passed on our way to the inspector's office.

We found him waiting for us, and I experienced such pleasure at sight of his kind and earnest face that I hardly noticed uncle's sly retreat till the door closed behind him.

"Oh, inspector, what has happened?" I impetuously exclaimed in answer to his greeting. "Something that will help Mr. Durand without disturbing Mr. Grey—have you as good news for me as that?"

"Hardly," he answered, moving up a chair and seating me in it with a fatherly air which, under the circumstances, was more discouraging than consolatory. "We have simply heard of a new witness, or rather a fact has come to light which has turned our inquiries into a new direction."

"And—and—you can not tell me what this fact is?" I faltered as he showed no intention of adding anything to this very unsatisfactory explanation.

"I should not, but you were willing to do so much for us I must set aside my principles a little and do something for you. After all, it is only forestalling the reporters by a day. Miss Van Arsdale, this is the story: Yesterday morning a man was shown into this room, and said that he had information to give which might possibly prove to have some bearing on the Fairbrother case. I had seen the man before and recognized him at the first glance as one of the witnesses who made the inquest unnecessarily tedious. Do you remember Jones, the caterer, who had only two or three facts to give and yet who used up the whole afternoon in trying to state those facts?"

"I do, indeed," I answered.

"Well, he was the man, and I own that I was none too glad to see him. But he was more at his ease with me than I expected, and I soon learned what he had to tell. It was this: One of his men had suddenly left him, one of his very best men, one of those who had been with him in the capacity of waiter at the Ramsdell ball. It was not uncommon for his men to leave him, but they usually gave notice. This man gave no notice; he simply did not show up at the usual hour. This was a week or two ago. Jones, having a liking for the man, who was an excellent waiter, sent a messenger to his lodging house to see if he were ill. But he had left his lodgings with as little ceremony as he had left the caterer.

"This, under ordinary circumstances, would have ended the business, but there being some great function in prospect, Jones did not feel like losing so good a man without making an effort to recover him, so he looked up his references in the hope of obtaining some clue to his present whereabouts.

"He kept all such matters in a special book and expected to have no trouble in finding the man's name, James Wellgood, or that of his former employer. But when he came to consult this book, he was astonished to find that nothing was recorded against this man's name but the date of his first employment—March 15.

"Had he hired him without a recommendation? He would not be likely to, yet the page was clear of all reference; only the name and the date. But the date! You have already noted its significance, and later he did, too. The day of the Ramsdell ball! The day of the great murder! As he recalled the incidents of that day he understood why the record of Wellgood's name was unaccompanied by the usual reference. It had been a difficult day all round. The function was an important one, and the weather bad. There was, besides, an unusual shortage in his number of assistants. Two men had that very morning been laid up with sickness, and when this able-looking, self-confident Wellgood presented himself for immediate employment, he took him out of hand with the merest glance at what looked like a very satisfactory reference. Later, he had intended to look up this reference, which he had been careful to preserve by sticking it, along with other papers, on his spike-file. But in the distractions following the untoward events of the evening, he had neglected to do so, feeling perfectly satisfied with the man's work and general behavior. Now it was a different thing. The man had left him summarily, and he felt impelled to hunt up the person who had recommended him and see whether this was the first time that Wellgood had repaid good treatment with bad. Running through the papers with which his file was now full, he found that the one he sought was not there. This roused him in good earnest, for he was certain that he had not removed it himself and there was no one else who had the right to do so. He suspected the culprit—a young lad who occasionally had access to his desk. But this boy was no longer in the office. He had dismissed him for some petty fault the previous week, and it took him several days to find him again. Meantime his anger grew and when he finally came face to face with the lad, he accused him of the suspected trick with so much vehemence that the inevitable happened, and the boy confessed. This is what he acknowledged. He had taken the reference off the file, but only to give it to Wellgood himself, who had offered him money for it. When asked how much money, the boy admitted that the sum was ten dollars—an extraordinary amount from a poor man for so simple a service, if the man merely wished to secure his reference for future use; so extraordinary that Mr. Jones grew more and more pertinent in his inquiries, eliciting finally what he surely could not have hoped for in the beginning—the exact address of the party referred to in the paper he had stolen, and which, for some reason, the boy remembered. It was an

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in overcoming rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty cent and one dollars sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, and a book that tells all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

up-town address, and, as soon as the caterer could leave his business, he took the elevated and proceeded to the specified street and number.

"Miss Van Arsdale, a surprise awaited him, and awaited us when he told the result of his search. The name attached to the recommendation had been—'Hiram Sears, Steward.' He did not know of any such man—perhaps you do—but when he reached the house from which the recommendation was dated, he saw that it was one of the great houses of New York, though he could not at the instant remember who lived there. But he soon found out. The first passer-by told him. Miss Van Arsdale, perhaps you can do the same. The number was ——— Eighty-sixth street."

"———!" I repeated, quite aghast. "Why, Mr. Fairbrother himself! The husband of—"

"Exactly so, and Hiram Sears, whose name you may have heard mentioned at the inquest, though for a very good reason he was not there in person, is his steward and general factotum."

"Oh! and it was he who recommended Wellrood?"

"Yes."

"And did Mr. Jones see him?"

"No. The house, you remember, is closed. Mr. Fairbrother, on leaving town, gave his servants a vacation. His steward has took with him—that is, they started together. But we hear no mention made of him in our telegrams from Santa Fe. He does not seem to have followed Mr. Fairbrother into the mountains."

"You say that in a peculiar way," I remarked.

"Because it has struck us peculiarly. Where is Sears now? And why did he not go on with Mr. Fairbrother when he left home with every apparent intention of accompanying him to the Placido mine? Miss Van Arsdale, we were impressed with this fact when we heard of Mr. Fairbrother's lonely trip from where he was taken ill to his ranch outside of Santa Fe; but we have only given it its due importance since hearing what has come to us today.

"Miss Van Arsdale," continued the inspector, as I looked up quickly, "I am going to show great confidence in you. I am going to tell you what our men have learned about this Sears. As I have said before, it is but forestalling the reporters by a day, and it may help you to understand why I sent you such peremptory orders to stop, when your whole heart was fixed on an attempt by which you hoped to right Mr. Durand. We can not afford to disturb so distinguished a person as the one you have under your eye, while the least hope remains of fixing this crime elsewhere. And we have such hope. This man, this Sears, is by no means the simple character one would expect from his position. Considering the short time we have had (it was only yesterday that Jones found his way into this office), we have unearthed some very interesting facts in his regard. His devotion to Mr. Fairbrother was never any secret, and we knew as much about that the day after the murder as we do now. But the feelings with which he regarded Mrs. Fairbrother—well, that is another thing—and it was not till last night we heard that the attachment which bound him to her was of the sort which takes no account of youth or age, fitness or unfitness. He was no Adonis, and old enough, we are told, to be her father; but for all that we have already found several persons who can tell strange stories of the persistence with which his eager old eyes would follow her whenever chance threw them together during the time she remained under her husband's roof; and others who relate, with even more avidity, how, after her removal to apartments of her own, he used to spend hours in the adjoining park just to catch a glimpse of her figure as she crossed the sidewalk on her way to and from her carriage. Indeed, his senseless, almost senile passion for this magnificent beauty became a by-word in some mouths, and it only escaped being mentioned at the inquest from respect to Mr. Fairbrother, and from its lack of visible connection with her horrible death and the stealing of her great jewel. Nevertheless, we have a witness now—it is astonishing how many witnesses we can scare up by a little effort, who never thought of coming forward themselves—who can swear to having seen him one night shaking his fist at her retreating figure as she stepped haughtily by him into her apartment house. This witness was sure that the man he saw thus gesticulating was Sears, and he is sure the woman was Mrs. Fairbrother. The only thing he is not sure of is how his own wife will feel when she hears that he was in that particular neighborhood on that particular evening, when he was evidently supposed to be somewhere else." And the inspector laughed.

"Is the steward's disposition a bad one," I asked, "that this display of feeling should impress you so much?"

"I don't know what to say about that yet. Opinions differ on this point. His friends speak of him as the mildest kind of a man, who, without native executive skill, could not manage the great household he has in charge. His enemies, and we have unearthed a few, say, on the contrary, that they have never had any confidence in his quiet ways; that these were not in keeping with the fact of his having been a California miner in the early fifties.

"You can see I am putting you very nearly where we are ourselves. Nor do I see why I should not add that this passion of the seemingly subdued but really hot-headed steward for a woman, who never showed him anything but what he might call an insulting indifference, struck me as a clue to be worked up, especially after we received this answer to a telegram we sent late last night to the nurse who is caring for Mr. Fairbrother in New Mexico."

He handed me a small yellow slip and I read:

"The steward left Mr. Fairbrother at El Moro. He has not heard from him since.

"ANNETA LA SERRA,
"For Abner Fairbrother."

"At El Moro?" I cried. "Why, that was long enough ago—"

"For him to have reached New York before the murder. Exactly so, if he took advantage of every close connection."

(To be continued.)

The Sunday School.

MERCY TRIUMPHANT THROUGH TRAGEDY.

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 3 Is "Noah Saved in the Ark."—Gen. 8:1-16. The Golden Text Is: "The Salvation of the Righteous Is of the Lord."—Ps. 37:39.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The greatest problem of all ages and all lands has been how to keep good men from becoming bad, and at the same time to know what to do with bad men who are determined to keep themselves bad and make others like unto them. The child of the highest civilization and the son of deepest savagery are here seen upon the same level. Human life is unendurable where sin taints and wrecks the gains both of thought and of material endeavor. Education, culture, wealth,—what are these worth where depraved passion has made them all its slave? A millionaire's home on Murray Hill becomes quite as horrible a hell as any Mulberry street subtenement when a conflagration of evil passion burns unchecked.

The story of the deluge, well-nigh a universal tradition among all nations possessing a literature, gives us certain teachings upon the ways of God's mercy, moving through the tragic and terrible events of goodness over evil.

Sin Self-Destructive.

The story of conditions in the ancient world before the time of Noah corresponds to many a dark narrative of later ages. Evil is increasing among the children of men. The hour when the Creator looked forth upon the works of His hands and pronounced them "very good" seems to have passed, never to come back. The deeds and the desires of men wax worse and worse. Horrible crime and passion produce more daring designs and imaginations, which in turn bear swift-maturing fruit. Where will the broadening cycle of depravity end? Seemingly only in the self-inflicted destruction of the sinners. "Let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die!" Sin is suicide. "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself!" is the prophet's true interpretation of the nation's plight in a later age of its career. So fell ancient Greece, perverting its love of beauty into unbridled lust, and debasing its power of noble thought to lowest levels of casuistry. So fell Rome, in the hour of her greatest wealth and world-wide possessions. So will fall any nation, any city, any home, any soul, that lets sin have free course. The worst penalty of sin is sin's working out its own nature and producing its inevitable sequences. Have the fires of hell cooled because men no longer believe in a literal and physical flame of brimstone? Not so. When a soul going on in the self-destructive courses of sin comes to say: "Myself am hell!" he is reaching the limit of conceivable agony.

The Sphere of Moral Surgery.

What is God's way of meeting this mad rush of humanity on the toboggan slide of ever-deeper sin? Shall a world of beauty and wondrous possibility lie fallow and idle because man, the glory and crown of creation has blotted himself out of existence? What is the remedy? One that in its terribleness shall fit the awful malady of the patient.

Here is a cancer sufferer. The little spot of diseased tissue, seemingly so trivial, is spreading. Every day sees larger ravages of the devouring demon. Skill and nerve and sinew waste away before its ruthless approaches. Agony indescribable now, and presaging worse things in the future, is the victim's lot. What shall be done? A poultice? A perfumed lotion to counteract the offense to the senses? Concealment by bandage and plasters or screening? No. There is only one resort. The operating-table—the keen, glittering knife, whose swift movement shall go faster and further than the cancer's progress. And so the surgeon stands prepared, bending above the diseased tissue, and ready for his work. Is the merciless knife his only resource? Hold cut and cut again. Is it cruelty to thus mutilate? No, it is supreme mercy; it is greatest kindness.

Even so the story of the deluge stands out as the earliest and sublimest representation of divine mercy that shrinks not from moral surgery where nothing else will avail. To save the good by removing that which is hopelessly bad; to replace contagion by isolation; to look beyond the terrible processes of the immediate present to the results that in due season shall appear—that is divine love. It is God's way where no other way will avail. It is divine wisdom where human devices are avowed helpless. However awful the tragedy, however fearful the picture of desolated realm and countless corpses as the waves recede it is far less appalling than the thought of humanity's doom if left to itself to continue unchecked the course of self-destructive madness which was invading all realms of man's being.

For be it ever remembered the story of the deluge does not end as the waters reach their utmost height, and the inundation of plain and valley and hillside comes to its climax. God has not forgotten what has been blotted out of sight by the rising and engulfing billows. The end? Oh, that end is not yet. Some things are indeed ended but only that others may begin. What next?

The Stimulus of a Fresh Start.

Who does not respond to such an incentive whenever and wherever it comes? The new year, after the weeks and months of the old one have been crowded with mishaps and failures and follies; the new home, where old associations are gone, with their enticing temptations; the new task, with better adaptation to one's powers and one's likings—all these things send a thrill of new purpose into the soul that has grown burdened and hopeless under old conditions.

Here was the merciful purpose of God revealed clearly in the outcome of the tragic chapter, but to be equally attributed to every portion of it. A new start for a world that had gone wrong! The dove that flies forth and comes back with the first symbol of cheer goes out again and returns no more. The ark, its purpose achieved, is abandoned, its one safe voyage a sufficient return for all the labor spent upon it. The preacher of righteousness delivered, not alone from the perils of the rising waters, as they crept higher and higher above hillsiope and mountain summit, but from the grave perils of the floods of ungodliness and depravity which had raged around his household in the old days—for him and his a new world indeed opens as they go forth from a captivity which had meant a deliverance.

So it often is, so it might much oftener be, when God sends into individual lives some startling providence which causes old things to pass away and all things to become new. Many a deluge of financial disaster leaves man bereft, bewildered, and perhaps tempted to despair: but out of the very ruins of an old life there may be built a fairer and a better fabric.

For after any such trying or tragic event there may be seen, if we will only look for it,

The Bow of Promise.

It is ever present, just as sunlight flashing across raindrops has ever, from the earliest dawn of creation, caused the prismatic colors to appear. But men do not always see it; and we all need the clear revelation of the meanings of the Almighty to see the tokens of a sure and sound hope amid the storms of life.

There is a hope which "springs eternal in the human breast, "but which is a human instinct rather than a special divine gift. There is a hope which is born only of faith, a confidence which comes "out of the depths," when we have entered them and emerged, conscious of God's presence and guidance at every point of the journey. For the believer in God's fatherly goodness in all things, because he is able to look beyond beginnings to a final goal, the bow of promise ever appears. No midnight can banish the clear shining of the Sun of Righteousness; and wherever he beams shines across the storms of trial and tribulation, the glories of a more than earthly hope crown all the conquest of God's mercy.

Sometimes a light surprises
The Christian while he sings;
It is the Lord, who rises
With healing in His wings.
When comforts are declining
He grants the souls again
A season of clear shining
To cheer it after rain."

BUFFALO IN MANITOBA.

That buffalo still exist in the northern wilds is now an established fact. Small herds have been reported away in inaccessible regions from time to time, but nothing definite has been learned. However, recently two of these animals had been observed in the woods near Stonewall, twenty-five miles from here.

The reports were not believed at first, but were confirmed today, and the government at once dispatched a party of men to endeavor to corral the animals, which are regarded as a rare prize, and possibly a valuable addition to the depleted herd here.—Winnipeg Cor. Toronto Globe.

They Stand Alone.

Standing out in bold relief, *all alone*, and as a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, are Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, over-worked, debilitated, nervous, "run-down," pain-racked women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous remedy for weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness, all catarrhal affections whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nasal passages, throat, bronchia, or other mucous passages, also as an effective remedy for all diseases arising from thin, watery or impure blood, as scrofulous and skin affections.

Each bottle of the above medicines bears upon its wrapper a badge of honesty in the full list of ingredients composing it—*printed in plain English*. This frank and open publicity places these medicines *in a class all by themselves*, and is the best guaranty of their merits. They cannot be classed as patent nor secret medicines for they are neither *being of known composition*.

Dr. Pierce feels that he can afford to take the afflicted into his full confidence and lay all the ingredients of his medicines freely before them because these ingredients are such as are endorsed and most strongly praised by scores of the most eminent medical writers as cures for the diseases for which these medicines are recommended. Therefore, the afflicted do not have to rely alone upon Dr. Pierce's recommendation as to the curative value of his medicines for certain easily recognized diseases.

A glance at the printed formula on each bottle will show that no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines, they being wholly compounded of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American forest plants. These are best and safest for the cure of most lingering, chronic diseases. Dr. R. V. Pierce can be consulted FREE, by addressing him at Buffalo, N. Y., and all communications are regarded as sacredly confidential.

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines sell them.

RAILROAD'S ODD MOTIVE POWER

Line Built in the South in 1823—Some Odd Roads.

The oldest steam railway which is still in existence is the Stockton & Darlington, which was first opened in the 1825. But America can boast the possession of an iron way still existing as part of the South Carolina & Georgia railway which was laid two years before that date, and which is perhaps the only passenger line that ever was worked by wind power. It is recorded that, with a favoring breeze, thirteen passengers and three tons of iron were carried at the rate of ten miles an hour.

In this country you find both the cheapest and most expensive miles of railway ever constructed. The eight-mile line known as the Wotton tramway, and which was built to the order of the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos cost only £1,400 a mile. It is of standard gauge and is now used as a light railway.

The most costly piece of railway line in the world is that between the Mansion House and Aldgate, on the Underground, London. It cost nearly £2,000,000. Between Trinity Square and King William Statue the record rose to no less than 1,000 guineas a yard, about £30 an inch.

The cheapest line is the Trans-Siberian railway holds a world's record. In order to encourage immigration into Siberia third-class fares are granted from any Russian station on the line to Tobolsk for a sum equivalent to four and six-pence. From Tobolsk, on the very edge of Manchuria, you can travel for nine shillings. Thus, the emigrant can cover 6,000 miles for thirteen shillings and six-pence. This rate, which works out at about twenty miles a penny, is certainly cheaper than the fares on the California line, the Pueblo & Buelah Valley. Passengers on this railway are weighed and carried the whole distance for three farthings a pound.

The most northern railway line in existence is the Ofoten, built across the upper end of the Scandinavian peninsula by a British company to tap the great iron ore beds, which cover 300,000 acres. At the frontier station between Norway and Sweden an enormous hall has been built, into which the whole train runs bodily, and which can be closed as a protection against the weather. When crossing the Arctic circle the engine-driver makes a point of blowing the whistle.

There is an Australian line which owns a most odd record. The New South Wales line between Nyngam and Bourke runs a distance of 26 miles in a mathematically straight line over a plain level almost as a billiard table.—London Answers.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

NOTES OF FOREIGN LIFE.

"Denying beer to the paupers," said an English poor law guardian, addressing his fellow members of the board, "would not be Christian, for it would not be doing to others as we would have them do to us."

A monument to the late Louise Michel, the anarchist, representing her succoring a poor little girl, is about to be erected at Montmartre, Paris.

In reference to the prize of $50,000 offered for any one who will fly from London to Manchester, London Punch says thousands are ready to fly from London, but it would take all of $50,000 to make most of them fly to Manchester.

The London Daily Mail publishes a weekly edition, at 6 cents, for the blind, printed in the Braille system of raised dots, in groups of six.

At the head of a hill at Alderley Edge, England, this notice has been considerably posted: "This hill is dangerous. A stretcher may be obtained at Hurst Cottage, below, when required."

The present exclusion of British commerce from the entire Corean peninsula, says the Hong Kong Press, has been brought about with deliberate intention and in pursuance of a deeply laid plot.

The winner in a winter laying competition, held under the auspices of a poultry club, at Braintree, England, was a buff rock pullet. Her score was twenty-six eggs in twenty-eight days.

The Booth family, of Highworth, England, has always had some of its members in the British army for the past 125 years.

Seymour Hicks broke down on the stage of the Aldwych Theatre on the night of November 24. His breakdown is attributed to overwork.

"Yes," said Bishop Ridley, speaking at Torquay, England, the other day, "I found a great deal of savagery among the heathen in my diocese of Caledonia, British Columbia. But my life in Yorkshire had prepared me for that kind of thing."

A correspondent of the London Westminster Gazette says: "There are in France some 45,000 persons who use titles of nobility, of whom only 435 families have any moral right to them."

Recently a Russian squadron of 160 men, stationed near Warsaw, rode to the Austrian frontier, crossed it, rode far into the country, sold all their horses and supplies and dispersed. Their officers, who were with them, are said to have departed straight for America.

WRITING AT YOUR HOME
HELP WANTED
We want help in every neighborhood in the United States to do some writing at home, which any person can do during spare time, and we will pay cash for it. We supply an OFFICE OUTFIT for you to have in your home to work with, which includes this handsome
WRITING DESK,
just what you want to keep the work in.
You can earn a few dollars or a lot of money, according to the time you devote; any person can do it, no matter where located, and it is very interesting work. If you can do a little writing for us, send your address on postal for full particulars and see how profitable it is. Do it now before someone else gets the position in your locality. Address,
F. B. Mills Co., Seedsmen, Rose Hill, N. Y.

VARIETY OF NICKELS.

Over One Hundred Kinds Are Made at the Mint.

Only four varieties of the five-cent nickel piece are familiar to the public, the one with the figure "5," with rays at the back, of 1866; the coin without the rays and the "V" nickel with and without the word "cents" of 1883; but many five cent pattern coins have been engraved and struck at the United States mint. These have been struck in nickel, copper, bronze and aluminum, on thin, thick and small planchets. Together with the five-cent coins struck from the regular dies in odd metals, there are not less than 100 varieties of five-cent pieces. There was even one five-cent pattern piece struck in silver in 1871. In 1866 a beautiful five-cent pattern piece bore the bust of Washington with the date underneath in small figures. This was struck in both copper and nickel. In copper it has sold for $5.50; in nickel for $10.

Another variety of this year showed the bust of Washington, but the inscriptions were reversed, the motto, "In God we trust" being placed on the obverse and "United States of America" on the reverse. This style was coined in copper, bronze and nickel. Two other varieties, embracing this general design, with but slight differences, were struck in the same metals. Another distinct variety showed the bust of Washington, with the motto at the top, while the reverse showed a large figure "5" within a circle of 13 stars, divided by 13 stripes. At the extreme bottom was the word "cents." This style was coined in bronze, copper and nickel. Still another showed the bust of Washington, at the top of which was the inscription, "God and our country." The reverse showed an upright figure "5" within a light wreath. One variety had the same obverse as this, but the figure "5" was within a thick wreath of laurel tied at the base with a ribbon.

On the obverse of another was the motto, "In God we trust." The principal device on this was a shield with six bars, surmounted by a small cross. Descending from either side at the foot of the cross are branches of laurel. From behind the shield at the base project two arrows. At the bottom of the shield a ball divides the date "1866." The reverse shows a figure "5" within a wreath. In nickel this variety is worth $2. Several other nickel patterns of 1866 bore the same obverse, combined with the reverses of some of the others just described, but one had a very marked reverse, showing the figure "5" within a circle of 13 stars. The last five-cent pattern of the year showed the head of Lincoln. This coin is now worth $7.

In 1867 a five-cent pattern piece was issued with the head of Liberty to the left. In nickel this specimen is worth $2. Two other nickels vary slightly from this one. A third shows the head of Liberty covered with a headdress of four feathers. Another five-cent piece of 1867 had the same obverse as the last, but the reverse shows a smaller "V" within a thick wreath of oak and laurel. Above the "V" is a six-pointed star, with a pellet beneath, dividing two small ornaments. Three other patterns of this denomination were struck during the year. In 1868 a nickel pattern bore the head of Liberty with a coronet. The reverse had a "V" within a laurel wreath, above which connecting the ends is a scroll with the motto "In God we trust," between the folds of the scroll being a small Maltese cross. The pattern in nickel is now valued at $2.

Another of this year has the same obverse, but the shield is larger, and rests upon a shield surrounded by scroll and leaf ornamentation. The last pattern of 1868 shows the head of Liberty, with the figure "5" on the reverse, underneath being the word "cents," curved. This pattern was struck in copper, aluminum and nickel. The year 1869 showed a pattern nickel apparently from the same dies that had been used for those of 1868, the only difference being the date. This is worth $1. Another showed the head of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" in raised letters on the coronet. This coin also is worth $1. Only one five-cent pattern coin was struck in 1870. The obverse of this was the same as the last described of 1868, but the reverse bore the word "Standard." Within a wreath of cotton and corn was the value, "5 cents." This was struck in silver, copper and aluminum.

A striking five-cent nickel came out in 1871. This showed on the obverse Liberty seated upon a rock. The right hand holds a pole supporting a liberty cap, the left resting upon a globe inscribed "Liberty." Upon the globe are the degrees of latitude and longitude. Behind the figure are two flags. The initials "J. B. L." appear in the field (James B. Longacre, the engraver of the piece). This was coined in silver and copper. Another variety of this year shows the coroneted head of Liberty on the obverse and the "V" within a laurel wreath on the reverse. This was struck in copper and nickel. On the latter variety the engraver had made the mistake of shading the rear arm of the "V." This coin in nickel is worth $2. In 1881 a pattern nickel showed the head of Liberty wearing a helmet inscribed "Liberty," with the hair tied in a knot. This pattern was struck in nickel, and is worth about $4. The head of Liberty on the first of the pattern nickels coined in 1882 showed the hair low on the forehead in a wavy manner, gathered behind in a knot, with a single curl descending to the neck. Behind are three heads of wheat, cotton, leaves and bolls.

Another pattern five-cent piece of 1882 shows the same head of Liberty as the foregoing, with 13 stars around it. On the reverse is the inscription "United States" and "E pluribus unum." This was the design adopted in the early part of 1883, known generally as the "nickel without the cents." This pattern is now worth $5 in either nickel or copper. Still another has this obverse, but the motto "E pluribus unum" is above the wreath. In nickel this has sold for $4.75. An odd pattern was struck in 1883 showing the word "cents" across the top of the numeral "V." Another oddity had the words "Pure nickel" within a wreath of corn and cotton on the reverse. At the top of the wreath is the word "Five," at the bottom "Cents." At the right are six stars, at the left seven. A curious five-cent pattern of this year has the head of Liberty, above which, across the top of the obverse, is the word "Liberty." On the right are seven stars, while to the left are six. The reverse shows, within a wreath, "75 C 25 N" (75 parts copper and 25 parts nickel). Above, outside the wreath, is the word "Five," with "Cents" at the extreme bottom.

Four other minor varieties were coined, all in nickel, one of these showing the same general design as the foregoing, but within the wreath is inclosed the inscription "50 N 50 C," meaning that the metal was to be composed of equal parts of copper and nickel. The year 1884 saw the issue of still another departure in the way of a new design for a pattern nickel. On the obverse is "United States of America." Within this is a circle of 13 stars, which surround an octagonal hole. Above the hole is the word "Five," with "Cents" below. To the right and left are small United States shields. This pattern is worth $4.50.—New York Sun.

GAMES NEW AND OLD.

It is probable that the little boy in the street who calls a hockey stick a golf club is only speaking the truth a few centuries too late. There are many reasons to believe that the Scotch game of golf, sometimes called bandy ball in the old accounts of it, developed into hockey with a flavor of football about it when it came south, and this is borne out by an old fifteenth-century print of two bandy-ball players in which the stick used, called bandy because bent, resembles a hockey stick far more than a golf club. The Gentleman's Magazine, in 1875, also mentions shinty as a Scotch game similar to golf, and another writer defines shinty as "an inferior kind of golf played by young people, and in London called hockey."

In the ancient game of "coddam" there are usually three players on a side and the three who are in conceal their hands under the table and hide a button or small coin in one of them. Then the hands are brought simultaneously on to the table, and one of the other side has to guess which hand the piece is in. He may do this, if he likes, by a process of elimination, ordering away one by one the hands he thinks are empty, the order "Galleries away!" meaning that he guesses both outside hands to be empty. An incorrect guess scores a point against the guessing side, a correct one puts them "in."

There is another form of this game called "tip it." The difference between "coddam" and "tip it" is that in one the guesser only is allowed to speak, in the other the "in" side may talk as much as they will in the hope of leading the guesser astray.

The Romance of Aluminum

Was First Used to Cap the Washington Monument Is Now Indispensable.

The first practical use ever made of aluminum was in fitting a cap on the peak of the Washington monument in 1884. Although aluminum was discovered in 1827 by Prof. Wohler, of the Gottingen university, Germany, at that time it was practically an unknown metal, the cost and difficulty of its production having prevented its development until the general use of electricity made it easy and economical.

The cap on the top of the monument is a square pyramid in shape, weighing 100 ounces and is 8.9 inches in height and 5.6 inches in width at the base. General George W. Davis, now on the retired list and residing in Washington, was in immediate charge of the completion of the monument under General Casey, and had the distinction of being the first man to handle aluminum in a practical way. Until that time it had been used only for toys, for "freak" purposes, and small samples had been utilized in making models for the patent office. In 1908, however, the production of aluminum was 11,347,000 pounds, valued at $3,246,300; in 1904 the production was 8,600,000 pounds, valued at $2,477,000. The total for 1906 will be very much larger. The development of the industry is rapid. J. R. McKee, of the General Electric company, told me the other day that they were now engaged in filling orders for 75,000 horse power machinery for the manufacture of aluminum. The Pittsburg Reduction company, which now holds a monopoly of the manufacture of aluminum, has recently changed its name to the Aluminum company of America, and is controlled by the Mellins, of Pittsburg, who operate pipe lines for oil to New York and Philadelphia.

General Davis says that when the monument was finished in December, 1884, the upper extremities of the four long iron columns, which form the well in the shaft, support the elevator machinery and guide the car, were covered in by the marble apex, or pyramidion. Four copper rods, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, were run, one from each column, to the top stone, and there united in a copper rod one and one-half inches in diameter, which passes vertically through the stone. It then became necessary to find a metallic cap for the apex which would be a perfect conductor of electricity, which would be the same color as the marble, which would not rust or stain or drip. They talked of nickel, silver, copper, zinc and various plated metals, but there seemed to be objections to all of them, until General Casey heard of a new metal called "aluminium." Since that time the "I" in the last syllable has been dropped out. Ordnance officers at the navy yard were experimenting with it for gun sights. It was believed to be specially adapted for such a purpose, because it was so light that the sight of a gun would not be dislocated by the recoil after it had been fired. The navy people got their material from a German chemist named Freschmuth, who had a little laboratory at Frankford, one of the suburbs of Philadelphia. He had learned to make it in Germany and was furnishing a little for experimental purposes to scientific men and modelmakers in Philadelphia.

General Davis says that General Casey sent him over to Frankfort to make inquiries about the new metal and find out if it would answer their purpose. He had great difficulty in finding Freschmuth, who was living in a very humble way and in great poverty. General Davis found it necessary to advance him the money to pay for getting aluminum out of the clay, and it was a long time before he got enough to answer the purpose. Finally a cast was made, and the little aluminum pyramid about nine inches high and five and a half inches square at the base was placed on the tip of the monument where it still remains. It is the exact color of the marble; it will not tarnish or oxidize or rust, and water dripping from it leaves no stain.

General Davis says he does not know what became of the old German chemist, but he is probably dead long ago. He was undoubtedly the first man to manufacture aluminum in this country, although he did it in a very small way and never made any money out of it. He probably died as he lived—in poverty.

A few years later immense sums of money were being derived from its manufacture under patents obtained by a man named Bradley. These patents were the subject of a very lively litigation between the company controlled by the family of Edwin Cowles and a Pittsburg syndicate. The Cowles company had their factory at Lockport, N. Y. The Pittsburg company went to Niagara Falls. In 1903 the two interests compromised the litigation that had been going on for 11 years, the Pittsburg Reduction company paying the Cowles company $3,000,000, approximately, for the exclusive use of the Bradley patents, until they expire in February 1909. The attorneys of the company are now getting ready to apply for a renewal, but it will be little trouble for them to retain the monopoly, because they have patented various improvements upon the original Bradley process, which cannot be used by its rivals.

Aluminum, as you know, is a metallic element found in clay, and is the same material of which rubies, sapphires, emery and alum are made. It enters into the composition of a large number of other materials, and, it is estimated, forms about one-twelfth of the crust of the earth. Every brick in every building is said to be 30 per cent aluminum. It is produced by the decomposition of clay, which mineralogists will tell you is a salt composed of silicic acid combined with aluminum. The aluminum is separated from the silica by the application of electricity. Separation has never been successfully done in any other way. It is produced in this country only at New Kensington, Penn.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; East St. Louis, Mo.; Bauxite, Ark., and Shawenegan Falls, Quebec. It is also produced in Scotland; Savoy, France; Neuhausen Switzerland; Baden, Germany, and Salzburg, Austria.—Washington Cor. Chicago Record-Herald.

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Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Would like to have same reader with experience tell me something about crimson clover, its value as a fertilizer and how used.—P., Plainview, Neb.

My house plants are dying from the ravages of an insect, a little fly, which first appears as a small grub, shaped like an angleworm; they first appear on the dirt around the plant, then soon develop wings and begin their work of destruction. Would like to know how to destroy them. —D., Wakeman, O.

Have just purchased a canary. Would be pleased if someone would tell me how to care for him, what to feed, how to train, etc.—S., Los Gatos, Cal.

I would like to know something about spelts, when it is sown, what is an average yield and its value for feeding purposes.—R., Niles, Mich.

I have a mare that had a spavin on one hind leg; it has been killed, but the leg seems to be weak in the hock and a little stiff when going down hill. Will somebody tell me what to do for it?—S., Oregon.

Can anybody tell me, through the Farmstead, how to make stucco work of various colors as a finish for cement work? Would like to know how to mix.—S., Gallia, O.

That Tanning Question.

M., Cameron, N. Y.: To tan small hides with the fur on, use salt, two parts; alum, one part; sprinkle on the flesh side when it is moist, fold together and let it lay three or four days; then work it and scrape it until it is soft. If you wish, you can grind hard places with a sandstone. It will make nice leather.

Remedy for Quarter-Crack.

For quarter-crack cut a gash in the hair crosswise, above the crack, and it will grow out smooth. Use the horse steadily. —D., Strong, Me.

Feeding Silage.

The following suggestions concerning the feeding of silage are given by Mr. A. J. Glover, in an experiment station bulletin from Illinois:

Feeding from the silo may commence at once or it may be postponed indefinitely. Unless an ample amount of silage is put up it is better to feed green corn directly from the field so long as it lasts than to begin feeding immediately from the silo. The average dairyman feeds from thirty to forty -five pounds of silage a day to each cow. This means that an acre of land yielding twelve tons of green corn will supply forage in addition of silage for seven months to three animals. The amount of green corn raised per acre ranges from eight to twenty-two tons.

The silage should always be fed after milking on account of the odor that it imparts. If fed before it is apt to taint the milk or at least cause it to have an objectionable odor. It is also important that no silage is left lying around in the barn or scattered in the alleys. The mangers, alleys and every part of the barn should be entirely free from silage as soon as the cows have finished eating that part of their ration. Years of experience and many careful experiments have shown that silage is one of the best milk producing foods that can be fed. If the barn is properly ventilated and no silage is left strewn around on the floor to decay and to load the air with its odor, there will be no objections to the feeding of silage. It is the veteran dairyman and the beginner who have led many people engaged in the milk business to condemn the silo.

There are still extravagant claims made for the silo. A few enthusiastic advocates claim that putting corn into the silage of it will double its feeding value. There are no facts to prove assertions of this kind, for experiments from various stations have proved that the loss incurred by putting corn into the silo is nearly equal to that lost when it is put into shocks or racks, and, moreover, the digestibility of fodder corn and silage are nearly the same, both being somewhat less digestible than green corn. Dairy cows, as a rule, have given better results when fed silage than when fed equal amounts of corn fodder. A considerable portion of the dry corn fodder is not consumed by the stock, but all the silage can be eaten.

On the other hand, the stock likes the silage better than the corn fodder, and will consume more of it, thereby leaving more nutriment to form milk after the wants of the body have been supplied. The real merits of the silo can be summed up as follows:

1. Silage is more palatable the year through than dry corn fodder.
2. It is succulent, which makes it a satisfactory substitute for grass.
3. Stock will consume more silage than dry roughage.
4. It greatly increases the number of animals that can be kept on given acreage.

The Right Kind of Cows.

Many breeders of dairy cattle have not fully grasped the height and the depth and breadth of their profession. There are too many who think it is simply the reproduction of pedigreed live stock. It is more than that. It is the bringing together in one animal of the capable milk producer and the mother annually of a strong, vigorous calf. Mr. Scribner, a very successful breeder, says: "In my estimation, a profitable cow is one that can produce year after year a maximum yield of butter at a cost that represents a good profit to the owner. She must also produce one healthy calf each year. This ought to be one of the requisites of the sire which is to head the herd. See to it that he is from a productive strain of regular breeders. He will intensify his weak points, as well as reproduce his good qualities in breeding. He ought to be as nearly perfect in dairy conformation and dairy make-up as possible. With all the care we may exercise in the mating of our animals, some faulty ones are sure to develop, much figure on that. If we have looked well to this end, to see that the sire is right and that the dams we are to use for foundation are right, we have gone a long way toward developing the profitable cow."—Blooded Stock.

Instinct of Animals.

I do not believe that animals ever commit suicide, writes John Burroughs, in the Outing Magazine. I do not believe that they have any notions of death, or take any note of time, or even deliberate together, or form plans, or forecast the seasons. They must practice deception, as when a bird feigns lameness or paralysis to decoy you away from her nest, but this, of course, is instinctive, and not conscious deception. There is at times something that suggests co-operation among them, as when wolves hunt in relays, as they are said to do, or when they hunt in couples, one engaging the quarry in front, while the other assaults it from the rear; or when quail roost upon the ground in a ring, their tails to the center, their heads outward; or, when cattle or horses form a circle when attacked in the open by wild beasts, the cattle with their heads outward and the horses with their heels.

Of course, all this is instinctive, and not the result of deliberation. The horse always turns his tail to the storm as well, and cows and steers, if I remember rightly, turn their heads.

Spreading Manure.

One drawback apparent at this time with farmers everywhere is found in the extravagant use of human labor. In the introduction of labor-saving machinery there was thought to be a good deal of aid, but is has come to the time when there are too few laborers to man the machinery properly. The increased scarcity of labor and the consequent high prices of labor now compel many of the tiller of the soil look to the economy of the factory and to employ machinery whenever he can. The farmer is getting away from the old method of spreading manure by hand in a slow and laborious manner, and is coming to the using of the manure spreader. In one case the man is wearied without doing the most effectual work, while in the other there is less weariness and more benefit from the labor performed, largely, by machinery.

As a rule, farmers are too slower to take hold of machinery to perform their work other than necessary. Almost every farm is equipped with plows, harvesters, planters and implements as seem most necessary, but the manure spreader is something that does not seem to be absolutely necessary. There seems to be no heavier or more disagreeable work to be done on the farm than hauling manure, and so few think of or figure how to avoid it. Some do avoid it by not hauling the manure at all, which is the worst policy one can pursue.

Not alone is the saving of labor all that should be considered, but the kind of work accomplished is quite an important factor. The same amount of manure scattered broadcast will do more good than when thrown out in the best manner by hand, for it will everywh

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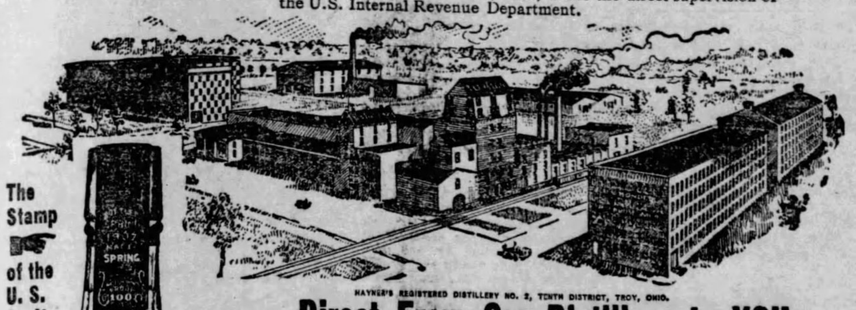

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QUESTION BUREAU?

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Recutting Files.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly name the ingredients and give directions for mixing a corrosive solution in which worn files may be immersed for the purpose of renewing their cutting qualities?—W. D., Centerville, Pa.

There are many recipes for converting old files into new by the use of acids. Here is one: Thoroughly cleanse files in warm water containing a small quantity of potash, which will remove any grease or dirt from them. After being cleansed the files must be washed with warm water and dried by artificial heat. Then place one pint of warm water in a wooden vessel and put into it as many files as the water will cover and add two ounces of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), finely pulverized, and two ounces of borax, well mixed, taking care to turn the files over, so that each may come in contact with the mixture. To the above mixture now add seven ounces of sulphuric acid and one-fourth ounce of cider vinegar, which will cause the files to assume a red appearance at first, but they will soon resume their natural color. Then they should be removed, washed in cold water, and dried by artificial heat. When dry they must be sponged with olive oil, wrapped in porous paper and laid aside for use.

The Nobel Peace Prize.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly tell what you can about the Nobel peace prize? How often is it awarded? I will be grateful if you will do this.—W. H., Marysville, Mo.

The Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, and given away: "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling and propagating of peace congresses." The prize for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiology or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by a committee of five persons, elected by the Norwegian Storthing. The first prizes were awarded in 1901, and have been awarded each year since then. President Roosevelt received the peace prize for 1906.

Ole Bull.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell all you can about Ole Bull.—S. P., Arcadia, Penn.

Ole Bornemann Bull was born at Bergen, Norway, February 5, 1810. When 23 years of age, after many discouragements in preparing for his career as a violinist, he made his debut at Paris. Then followed a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, and an extended one through Belgium, Holland, Russia and Germany, being everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. After a season of retirement, which he spent in Norway and in a pleasure tour through Europe, he came in 1843 to the United States, visiting the principal cities, and also Canada and the West Indies. In 1845 he returned to Paris, and the succeeding five years were passed in professional tours through nearly every part of Europe, by which he amassed so considerable a fortune that he thought of retiring permanently from the concert stage. In 1848 he established his home in his native town in Norway and there built a theatre and formed plans for aiding his countrymen to emigrate to America. About this time his wife died, and soon afterward he returned to this country (in 1852) to put in operation his colonization scheme. He bought 120,000 acres of land in Potter county, Pa., and attempted to found there a Norwegian colony. As a home for himself he designed and partially erected on the summit of a commanding elevation a lordly castle, having an extensive view, and looking down upon the cottages of his countrymen which clustered at the foot of the mountain. Before the castle was completed the colonists became discontented, and moreover it was discovered that the title to his 120,000 acres was worthless. He had been defrauded, but he gave everything up to his creditors and betook himself again to his violin to repair his broken fortunes. Nothing now remains of his grand scheme but a scattered collection of cottages called Oleana, and the unfinished castle that looks down upon them and is known as "Ole Bull's Folly." He returned to his home in Norway in 1858, and for a time managed the theatre he had inaugurated at Bergen, and also a national conservatory of music, which he attempted to establish at Christiania, and then, during some four years, he made successful concert tours among the principal European cities, by means of which he repaired his broken fortunes. He returned to this country in 1867, and while on a professional visit to the west, in 1869, met, at Madison, Wis., Sara C. Thorpe, whom he married the following year and took to Norway. After that time his winters were mostly spent in this country, at Cambridge, Mass., and his summers in Norway, he giving only occasional concerts in both countries. He died at his summer home in Norway, August 18, 1880.

Settlement of New York.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you kindly tell what you can about the settlement of New York? Who was it settled by, and what was the name of the leader?—L. C., Glen Eastern, W. Va.

Here is another school question that our young friend should find in her text books. Samuel de Champlain, a Frenchman, was the first to set his foot in New York. On the evening of July 29, 1609, Champlain, at the head of a band of Montagnais Indians encountered a war party of Iroquois on the west bank of Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga. The Iroquois were defeated, and the white man's sway began on the western hemisphere. In September following Hendrick Hudson sailed into New York Bay on the 80-ton ship Half Moon, with a crew of eighteen men, half English and half Dutch. Hudson had sailed from Amsterdam the previous April. In 1625 two ships loaded with emigrants, agricultural implements and domestic animals, left Holland for Manhattan Isand, where it had been decided to erect a colony. With these came the director-general, Peter Minuit, who the following year purchased the island of Manhattan, containing 22,000 acres, from the Indians, for about $24. The four Dutch governors of New York were Minuit, Van Twiller, Kieft and Stuyvesant.

Saint Valentine.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the history of Valentine's Day? Tell us the best way to celebrate or keep it, a good program, for instance; all that space will allow.—R. A. C., Turtletown, N. C.

Saint Valentine was a bishop and martyr of the church, who was put to death at Rome for his faith during the persecution under Claudius II, February 14, 270. The custom of choosing valentines on his day is of great antiquity, and it was an old belief that birds began to mate on this day. On the eve of Saint Valentine's day young people of both sexes used to meet, and each of them drew one by lot from a number of names of the opposite sex, which were put into a common receptacle. Each gentleman thus got a lady for his valentine, and became the valentine of a lady. The gentlemen remained bound to the service of their valentines for a year. This was all gone over in these columns a year ago, and in addition there appeared in the household department of The Blade an article of considerable length telling of various entertainments, etc., that could be given in celebration of the day.

Grant a Slaveholder.

Editor Question Bureau: In conversation with a man recently he made the statement that Gen. Grant, at one period of his life, was a slaveholder. Will you please inform me if that statement is true?—J. M. F., Tampa, Fla.

Grant's father-in-law, in 1854, gave his wife a farm of 60 acres near St. Louis and three negroes, which was the next year owned by him himself. But neither the farm nor the negroes, in the possession of Grant, were very profitable, for we are told that he became very poor, and was driven to seek employment in his brother's store at Galena, Ill. Referring to this period of his life the general's father once wrote, in 1867: "After Ulysses' farming and real estate experiments in St. Lonis county, Mo., failed to be self-supporting, he came to me at this place (Covington, Ky.,) for advice and assistance. I referred him to Simpson, my next oldest son, who had charge of my Galena business, and who was staying with me on account of ill health. Simpson sent him to the Galena store, to stay until something else might turn up in his favor, and told him he must confine his wants within $800 a year. That if that would not support him he must draw what he lacked from the rent of his house and the hire of his negroes in St. Louis."

Portland Cement and Marl.

Editor Question Bureau: Of what is Portland cement made besides marl? Is the right kind of marl valuable?—J. B., Detroit Harbor, Wis.

Marl is a mixture of carbonate of lime and clay in various proportions. We have no specific knowledge of its value, much, no doubt, depending on its character. To the presence of carbonate of lime in its composition, marl owes its use as a fertilizer; hence it happens that many natural mixtures used as manures are called marl. The composition of Portland cement varies considerably.

Isle of Pines.

S. B. Buffalo ville, Ind.: The Isle of Pines (Isla de Pinos) is a small island belonging to Cuba, 40 miles southeast of Pinar del Rio. In 1900 the United States gave unofficial expression to the policy of its acquisition as a coaling station. It has an area of about 840 square miles. It is in effect two islands connected by a marsh, the one on the north being somewhat broken by hills, the one on the south low, flat and sandy. The climate is healthful, the soil fertile and the mineral resources extensive. For administrative purposes the island is a municipal district of the province of Havana. Cattle raising is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The population is about 4,000.

Meredith Nicholson.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you give a sketch of Meredith Nicholson, author of "The House of a Thousand Candles?"—W. H. G., Leslie, Mich.

Mr. Nicholson was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., December 9, 1866, and received his education in the public schools of Indianapolis. He entered journalism, and in 1885-97 was reporter and editor on the Indianapolis News. In 1897-1901 he was treasurer of a coal mining company in Colorado, but returned to the Indiana capital, where he has since devoted himself to literature. Mr. Nicholson studied law, but never practiced. He was married in 1896. He is a resident of Indianapolis. "The House of a Thousand Candles" was published in 1905.

Mongolians and Citizenship.

Editor Question Bureau: Can a Mongolian become a citizen of the United States? If there is a law prohibiting them becoming citizens when was it passed?—H. M., Newmansville, Pa.

In 1870 a special enactment by congress admitted to naturalization rights persons of African descent. As Mongolians were not included it is generally held that they cannot become citizens. "Mongolian" is the general name applied to the people of Asia. The race includes not merely the people of Mongolia properly, so called, but the Tartars, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Cochin Chinese, the Burmese, the Tamuls, the Turks and the Finns. The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by the laws of 1882.

Mary Johnston.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell what you can of Mary Johnston, the novellist. Kindly name her literary productions.—E. B. W., Greenville, Ill.

Mary Johnston was born at Buchanan, Va., November 21, 1870. She was the eldest child of John William and Elizabeth (Alexander) Johnston. Miss Johnston received her education at home. In her sixteenth year the family removed from Virginia to Birmingham, Ala. It was in 1897 that Miss Johnston sent a romance of colonial life in Virginia to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, to whom she was entirely unknown. It was "The Prisoners of Hope." The merit of the book was at once recognized by the publishers, and the published book became one of the marked successes of 1898. A serial, "To Have and to Hold," a romance of earlier times in Virginia, with John Rolfe as one of its characters, followed, and this story, published in book form in February, 1900, surpassed Miss Johnston's first novel in popularity. Before the day of its publication in book form in February, 1900, 45,000 copies had been ordered, and by June 1, 1900, 200,000 copies had been issued. Of this book and its predecessor Joel Chandler Harris wrote: "I think they represent, with respect to their art, their truth and their noble ideas, the high-water mark of American fiction that has appeared since Hawthorne died. I have read pretty nearly every American story of the better class, especially the so-called historical novels. None compares with Miss Johnston's books." In 1902 Miss Johnston published "Audrey." During recent years she has been in delicate health.

Galveston, Texas.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give briefly some information concerning Galveston, Texas—important business, population, etc.?—J. M., Lebanon, Pa.

Galveston is the natural entry port of the southwest, and has advanced from fourth to third place in its rank among exporting ports of the United States. The city has four export grain elevators, with a storage capacity of 4,000,000 bushels and one clearing and conditioning elevator. There are six miles of completed wharfage covered with sheds, and a complete railroad trackage system which covers about 50 miles. The city has the recognized finest beach in the world, 30 miles long, sea bathing, fishing, boating, driving and riding facilities unsurpassed, and semi-tropical winters and balmy summer breezes offer a delightful climate the year round. The annual average temperature is 69 degrees. Average temperature for July 84 degrees. Average temperature for January 53 degrees. Average annual rainfall 46 inches. Galveston has a sea wall 17,593 feet long, 16 feet wide at the base and 17 feet high. This wall has been built for the protection of the city, since the flood of September 8, 1900, when 6,000 lives were lost and property valued at $17,068,275 was destroyed. The population of the city is more than thirty thousand. The city has 25 churches for whites and 12 churches for colored people.

Galveston is situated on the northeastern end of Galveston Island, which is 28 miles in length. About the year 1782 a Spanish fleet made an examination of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi river, and named Galveston bay and island in honor of Conde de Galvez, then governor of Louisiana. The explorers found on the island one white man who subsisted by hunting and fishing, and the island remained in its primeval state until 1816. During the civil war Galveston was the scene of both military and naval operations. In the summer of 1862 Farragut sent several light squadrons to cruise along the coast of Texas, and a blockade was maintained against Galveston, which was abandoned by the confederate military forces, and October 8 surrendered by its civil authorities to Commander Renshaw, of the United States navy. Six United States vessels lay in the bay, commanding the city. November 7 Lieutenant Jouen, with two launches, captured one heavy gun, and took 13 prisoners, with Union loss of two killed and seven wounded. December 24, 260 men of the 42nd Massachusetts regiment was landed and encamped on the city wharf. At daybreak, January 1, 1863, Gen. Magruder, the Confederate commander in that department, made a combined naval and land attack on the Union fleet in the bay and the military in the city. He secured four steamers from the adjacent rivers, used cotton bales for armor, mounted them with guns and filled them with sharpshooters, and attacked the six United States vessels. The Westfield was blown up and destroyed by her officers to prevent capture; the Harriet Lane was boarded, and surrendered after her captain and executive officer had been killed. One of Magruder's boats went to the bottom in its encounters with the Harriet Lane. The land force was attacked by a largely superior force and, after a stout resistance, in which it had 20 men killed and wounded, surrendered. The other United States vessels then abandoned the blockade, but Farragut quickly restored it, soon after which, January 11, a strange vessel was seen outside and the Hatteras was sent to overhaul her. She proved to be the Alabama, and after a short and hot fight she sunk the Hatteras, saving her crew. Ten days later the Union gunboats, Velocity and Morning Light, blockading Sabine Pass, were attacked by confederate steamers, driven out to sea, and captured, with guns, prisoners and a large amount of stores. After that Galveston remained in confederate possession until the close of the war.

Fluid Extract of Vanilla.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell me how to make vanilla extract. I have the beans.—C. A., Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

One way to make fluid extract of vanilla is as follows: Take eight troy ounces vanilla, and an equal weight of crushed leaf sugar. Slit the pods from end to end with a knife; then take them in small bundles, held tightly between the fingers, and cut them tranversely into very small pieces. Of these beat small portions at a time in an iron mortar, with a little of the sugar, until reduced to a damp powder, which must be rubbed with the hand through a No. 20 sieve; and coarse particles which will not pass through the sieve must be returned to the mortar, and, with fresh portions of vanilla and sugar, again treated as before. This is to be repeated until the whole is reduced to a No. 20 powder. This is then to be mixed with five pints of a mixture of 3 parts alcohol and 1 part water, and the whole introduced into a one-gallon stone jug, which must be tightly corked. The jug is then placed in a water-bath, resting upon folds of paper, and the mixture digested for two hours at a temperature of from 160 to 170 degrees Fahr. The upperpart of the jug must be kept cool (to prevent the undue expansion of vapor) by wrapping around it a towel or other cloth kept saturated by having cold water squeezed upon it from a sponge every 15 or 20 minutes. The jug should also be removed from the bath after each application of water, and its contents well shaken, keeping the hand upon the cork to prevent its expulsion, and perhaps consequent loss of material. When the digestion has been completed, and the mixture has cooled, it is to be expressed through muslin. Pack the residue, previously rubbed with the hands to a uniform condition, firmly in a glass funnel prepared for percolation, and gradually pour upon it first the expressed liquid, and when this has all disappeared from the surface, continue the percolation with a mixture of 3 parts alcohol and 1 part water, until 8 pints of percolate are obtained.

Miscellaneous.

N. C. L., Unionville, Va.: We cannot give you the various platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties. They make, in printed form, a good sized book. The present national platforms were adopted in 1904.

D. H. H., Middleport, N. Y.: The intent of the government in granting a pension to the children of a soldier whose widow remarries is clearly that it should be for their support or maintained for their future benefit.

M. E. H., Roscommon, Mich.: It is not unlawful to send "endless chain letters" through the mail, unless they contain matter contrary to federal law. The "prayer letter" you enclose has been referred to in these columns. Bishop Lawrence has denied its authorship, in my event there is no law against "breaking the chain."

R. J. A., Campus, Ill.: We cannot answer your question. Would suggest that you ask somebody with practical experience.

A. G., Briceland, Cal.: Address "Leading Newspaper, Clearfield, Pa."

W. B. M., Pierceton, Ind.: Malaria prevails more or less in all southern states of the United States. Yellow fever is no longer feared in any of the many localities of the United States which were at former periods afflicted with the disease in epidemic form.

M. L., Cedar Springs, Tenn.: Write to the superintendent of the home you wish to enter.

J. T. R., Clifton, N. C.: We cannot give you the provisions of the bill you mention. Should it pass, however, creating a new forest reserve, it will necessarily have to comply with previous laws on the subject. Rules governing forest reserves can be obtained of the Bureau of Forestry, Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

J. D., Greenville, Tenn.: We recall no convention at which either a Democratic or Republican presidential nomination was made by a plurality vote.

E. T., Coldwater, Mich.: We believe the proposed pension law you mention contemplates giving a service pension to all soldiers when they reach a stipulated age, in addition to any pension they may be receiving for disabilities.

R. P., Woodville, N. Y.: We cannot give you the road laws of your state.

W. B. K., Schell City, Mo.: Petroleum, by refining, yields cymogene, rhigolene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, kreosene, lubricating oil and paraffin. It is a mixture of numerous hydrocarbons, chiefly of the paraffin series.

A. B. G., Ione, Oreg. Wt cannot tell you why the number thirteen is regarded as an unlucky number. Like all superstitions, it has been handed down to us and accepted by many who have not stopped to inquire the reason.

F. M., Shabbona, Mich.: If you will refer to back numbers of The Blade, you will find information in regard to the working of submarine boats. We cannot repeat.

F. C., National Military Home, O.: A bill may originate in either branch of congress, but must pass both to become a law.

P. B., Gresham, Oreg.: We are not "on the verge of war with Japan," so that there can be no answer to your question.

J. W. C., Bluffton, Ind.: The boy who wants to enter the naval academy must have his desires brought to the attention of the congressman representing his district, and in that way he will learn all about examinations, application, etc.

E. A. S., Wauseon, O.: You will have to be more specific in your question in regard to public lands of the United States. What do you want to know about them?

L. P., Atwood, W. V.: Norway and Sweden are no longer under the same government, a dissolution having taken place within the past fifteen months. King Oscar II, formerly ruler of both countries, is now at the head only of the Swedish government. King Haakon VII acceded to the throne of Norway November 18, 1905.

H. Y., Roope, Tenn.: Jews are members of a race. They belong to the Hebraic division of the Semitic race, the descendants of Abraham through Sarah and in the line of Jacob. The modern representatives of the race call themselves Hebrews in race and language, Israelites in religion, but Jews in both senses.

L. F., Whipple, O.: There are 45 stars in the United States flag. Another will be added next July if Oklahoma is formally admitted to the union by that time, which is probable.

D. B., Wickware, Va.: We cannot give you the sketch with all the details you ask for.

C. A., Plankinton, S. D.: We do not know the name of the author of the story you mention.

W. H. P., Central Station, W. Va.: We know nothing concerning the religion of Charles Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield. He certainly did not have much of any kind.

FIX UNITED STATES AREA

Land Office Census Bureau and Geological Survey Join Forces.

The United States geological survey has just issued bulletin 302, by Henry Gannette, which represents the result of conference and co-operation of the land office, census bureau and geological survey in an effort to agree on what constitutes "the area of the United States."

The absence of a standard of measurement for determining the area led to a discrepancy between the tables of the census bureau made in 1887 and those of the general land office prepared in 1899. The result of the co-operation of the departments is that the area of the United States, proper, which is given as 3,026,789 square miles, has been increased over the census figures by 1,188 square miles. The bulletin gives the area of Alaska as 590,884, the Philippines, 115,026; Hawaii, 6,449; Porto Rico, 3,435; Guam, 210; Samoa, 77, and the Panama canal strip, 474 square miles.

All of the detached territory is subject to change as the limits become more correctly defined.—Scientific American.

CORONATION SUPERSTITIONS.

Incidents at Crowning of Kings That Were Considered Ill Omens.

The several coronations which have taken place within the last few years have brought into mind not only the curious customs with which tradition surrounds such ceremonies, but the many superstitions and omens which attend the various functions. In the past every minute detail carried meaning, and every slightest mishap in the elaborate proceedings bespoke disaster, says a writer in the Nineteenth Century and After.

An unfortunate incident happened at the crowning of William the Conqueror. After the coronation oath, in which the new monarch promised to protect the church and to execute judgment and mercy, the archbishop put the question to the assembled crowd:

"Will ye have this prince to be your king?"

A clamorous response of assent startled the Norman garrison. They believed the English had revolted, and took up their swords and torches. They set houses on fire, the flames spread, there was a general alarm.

The English, hearing of the plunder, rushed out of church. The bishops and clergy who remained were in such confusion that they could hardly go through with the act of crowning. William heard the tumult, but could not conjecture the cause, and sat trembling at the foot of the altar. No great mischief was done by the fire, but the occurrence laid the foundation of a long enmity between the English and the Normans.

The day of Henry V's coronation, "being Passion Sundale, was a sore and tempestuous day, with wind, snow and sleet, so that men greatlie marvelled thereat, making divers interpretations what the same might signifie."

An incident attending the crowning of Charles Stuart was ominous. The royal barge drifted from its mooring place and stuck in the mud of the Thames. Other occurrences were unpropitious. The sermon sounded like a funeral oration, an earthquake shock was felt during the service, and the herald made a slip in his announcement, proclaiming him the "dubitable" instead of the "indubitable heir."

When George III was installed on the throne, Lord Effingham, master of ceremonies, forgot to provide the sword of state and the chair and canopy for the banquet. The articles had to be improvised, and the ceremonies were delayed for hours. When the king complained of the negligence he received the reply from Effingham:

"It is true, sir, that there has been some neglect, but I have taken care that the next coronation shall be regulated in the exactest manner possible."

As George was moving down the Abbey with the royal circlet on his head, the great diamond fell out, and was found only after much trouble. There were not wanting in after days those who saw in the mishap the foreshadowing of the falling away of the thirteen colonies.

It is well to remember, in reading of these gloomy prophecies of doom, that such incidents are seldom thought of until an untoward incident has occurred. Then the superstitious mind seeks some occurrence to serve the purpose of an omen, a thing not hard to find, since almost every occasion is attended by some unfortunate accident.

Not In Unison.

"Those two train robbers did not work very well together."

"I thought their methods very much in harmony."

"Quite the opposite. I noticed that while one was rifling the load the other was loading the rifle."—Baltimore American.

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"The CHEERIES."

BY ELIZABETH AYRES.

Because a member of our household has a way of bestowing names of her own coining which she thinks are appropriate to the appearance or individuality of her friends and acquaintances, we followed her lead in calling them The Cheeries before we know they were the Randall Brothers. They were elderly men, and our attention was first attracted to them because they always seemed cheery together, and to be taking the utmost comfort in each other's company.

Theirs was a lifetime devotion. They were twins, and had scarcely been separated since their birth. They kept house together, having for their devoted servitor, a man, who, while approaching them in age, was considered by his employers as young enough to still be unsettled in his habits and to need watching. Michael, in his turn, kept close guardianship over "the boys," as he called them, and the three dwelt in a well-regulated bachelors' hall into which the trail of the petticoat rarely entered. It was not that the Cheery Brothers were woman haters. They were too kindly and gentle of nature to hate anyone, but they had no women relatives and no woman lived in their house to bring others to it.

They lived in a square, substantial looking residence which was in harmony with their own substantial appearance. They were of average height and of quaintly rotund figures. Black broadcloth clothing was their usual attire, and it was kept spotless, as was their linen. Their round, highly-colored faces looked out from under a thatch of silvery hair which was so smoothly brushed that it seemed to be burnished.

There was a tradition that in their youth, each had a thought of marriage but neither could bring himself to be apart from the other long enough to attend to the duties of courting. They tried calling in company upon the young ladies they admired, devoting alternate evenings to each one's choice. This partnership plan not proving successful when extended to matrimony, they gave up the idea of marriage and settled themselves, for the rest of their lives, to enjoy the state of single-blessedness in each other's society. Dissension had never come between them, and whenever they were seen in public, they were always talking together, seeming to have an inexhaustible fund of subjects for conversation.

Their's was a placid, happy existence. Their home was ample for their needs and permitted them to dispense considerable charity. This they did most unostentatiously.

When we went to live in their street, they were the first we came to know among the neighbors. Their house was directly across the way, and, as was natural, we were interested in those who peopled our new surroundings. It was not long before we noticed that punctually at nine o'clock every morning, they came out of their front door, which Michael opened for them, and walked briskly side by side down to the street on their way to their office. They were not actively engaged in business, but they rented an office where they wrote their letters and attended to the affairs connected with their property. At four in the afternoon they returned to their home, to be received by the attentive Michael who deferentially held the door open for them to enter.

Of course we did not learn all of these things about them at once. As we made acquaintance with the neighbors, it soon became evident that the Randall Brothers, while they were long-time residents of the street, were standing objects of interest and liking. The Cheeries, the name we gave them, was at once adopted with favor, though, of course, it was never used in their presence. There never were two men who were more universally loved by their neighbors. Someway, when they were by, one forgot the world contained evil passions and thought only of the things that thrive in the sunshine.

Once a year they gave a party to the people who lived in their street. It was only a short street, not more than four blocks long, and if there were any newcomers they were always invited. The population of the street did not shift very often, as most of the residents owned their homes and there were few who rented. Every one who was invited went to the party if possible, because it was sure to be a delightful affair.

The Cheeries' house was a handsomely furnished dwelling with an air of solidity about it as though it would stand for ages. It was evident that a man's hand had arranged the furniture, as everything that could so so adjusted, was pushed against the walls. The mantels were sparsely decorated with stiffly-set ornaments and the rooms were innocent of frills and furbelows.

The Cheeries always received in their seldom-used parlor. It was a large, square room with a gilt-framed pier glass between the two windows. The Cheeries stood in front of this, smiling their welcome and paying gallant compliments to the ladies, adding each time, "look into the mirror for yourself, my dear, and see if we are not speaking the truth." So after all they were not without guile when they stood in front of the mirror.

Everyone would have felt it a slight to the hosts not to have a good time at their yearly party. There was music for dancing, and there were other pleasant diversions, and then the Cheeries were always so beaming and happy that every guest present felt it his personal duty to make the affair a joyful occasion.

It was an understood thing that at the end of the evening the guests should all join hands and circle around The Cheeries, singing Auld Lang Syne to the accompaniment of the string orchestra. This had been the custom for several years in succession, but The Cheeries never failed to seem overwhelmed with surprise, or to express their great pleasure.

Save for this event of a yearly party, the routine of The Cheeries' home was seldom disturbed. They lived with clock-like regularity, happy in themselves, though not forgetting to share their largess of happiness with others.

And so time on, bringing with it the changes that time carries. People were born, had died, and were married in the neighborhood, and the years vanished, working their will on all ages. The Cheeries were far from being young when he had moved into their street, and, though the approach of age was gradual, it was suddenly noticed that they were looking frail and feeble. When this condition was fully realized, it was regarded as a catastrophe. Some way we had never thought that The Cheeries could grow old, but it began to be whispered, "What a dreadful thing it would be if one should be taken before the other. They have always been so close together."

When winter came and they went out in inclement weather, Michael was severely censured in remarks made by the neighbors for permitting his employers to run such risks. One took occasion to speak to him personally about the matter.

"The boys do be full grown," Michael answered, "but I'll keep me eye on 'em and do the best I can to make 'em behave."

Then, one day, The Cheeries did not come out of their house to go down the street together, nor did they ever come thereafter. They were attacked by illness at nearly the same time, and they died within a few hours of each other, so that the one who stayed longer never knew he was left alone.

"The best boys that ever was born to live on this earth," said Michael, trying in vain to keep back the tears. "They've left me forlorn, but I do be glad they went to Heaven together."

The street seems lonely, now that we do not see The Cheeries passing. After awhile, as the weeks and months speed away, we shall probably forget to miss them, and perhaps their memory will grow dimmer, but every one who knew The Cheeries, and of their devotion to each other, will not forget to be glad that with them there was no parting, neither on earth nor in Heaven.

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BUYING AN AMERICAN FLAG

A Task Less Simple Than One Might Suppose.

On the deck of an outgoing steamer recently stood a passenger who was leaving this country after having spent eight pleasant and profitable years here. In his hand he bore a little American flag with forty-five white stars on its silk field.

The flag was a parting gift from one of his American friends, but little did he dream what trouble it had cost her to get it. The trouble arose from the fact that she had insisted upon having a flag with the right number of stars.

At the outset she had trouble in finding a store that dealt in American flags at all.

"Try the Oriental store," was the advice she received at one big store.

But she resented the idea that the demand for the American flag was greater in the Oriental store than in others, and resolved to get it at an American store if she had to hunt for it all the afternoon. Finally she did find a shop where they sold American flags. But they were wee, little, cheap cotton affairs with thirty-six stars printed in the field.

"But I want the right number of stars, and haven't you a better flag?" she asked.

"Those have the right number of stars," rejoined the salesgirl.

"Oh, no, we have more states than that."

"They're all alike, madam," said the salesgirl, as she counted the stars on another flag. "This is the right number."

"Are those all you have?" asked the customer.

"Did you want a silk flag?"

The customer said she did, and the salesgirl showed some.

"These are all damaged," she announced, "but you can have them cheap. These have more stars. They have forty-eight."

That number of stars not being satisfactory, the woman went to another store. Up in the fancy work department they showed her little three inch flags on sticks. In another store they had flags a size larger on sticks, all with thirty-six stars. In another store they did not have any flags, but advised the woman to try the toy store.

That seemed more hopeful. The youth of the land was still loyal, at least.

The toy store was pretty well supplied with flags of seeevral small sizes, but they were all on sticks, and they all bore either thirty-six or forty-eight stars. In sheer discouragement the woman confided her trouble to the toy store man, and he was genuinely sympathetic.

He asked her to wait while he looked the matter up. When he returned he had discovered that there was a store near by that made a special point of handling flags, and he was sure she would find what she wanted there.

In a very subdued state of mind she went to the store. Yes the flags were in one of the upper floors. She swore eternal loyalty to that store as she came in sight of the counter, for there they were, of all sizes and good material, even bunting flags.

She asked for a silk about a foot in length, and the salesgirl produced one immediately. But, alas, it had only thirty-six stars. The customer explained that for the purpose for which the flag was wanted it was desirable that there should be the right number of stars.

After a search the salesgirl found a slightly larger flag with forty-eight stars in the corner.

"But that is not right either," demurred the customer.

"Why, yes it is. This is the newest flag we have."

"But how many states have we?" For the woman had begun seriously to wonder if she had been keeping up with the times.

"Forty-eight," replied the salesgirl positively.

"But are you sure? I do not think we have so many."

"How many states have we?" the salesgirl called to the floorwalker, who happened to be passing.

"Why, how many stars are there on that flag?" returned the floorwalker.

"Forty-eight."

"Then there are forty-eight states."

"But there are thirty-six stars on these other flags," the woman objected.

"Is that so? Just wait a minute."

The flood walker disappeared and presently reappeared with another floorwalker.

"How many states have we?" he asked the second floorwalker.

"Why, I don't know as— How many have we, Mamie?" he appealed to the saleswoman.

"Forty-eight, madam. She knows," the second floorwalker said reassuringly to the customer.

"But she knows from counting the stars on the flag, and I am positive that that is not the right number," objected the customer.

"Why, how many did you think there were?" asked the floorwalker.

"I thought there were forty-five."

"Oh, we had forty-five ever so long ago. There are the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands and Cuba since then."

"But they are not states," objected the customer.

"But there is Alaska. Why, isn't that on the flag? And Oklahoma, too."

"They are still territories," interrupted the customer.

"But the Cuban islands, aren't they states ever since the war?"

The customer joked at him in astonishment to see if he was really speaking seriously, and then she explained that they were not.

"Well, now, I am disappointed in Teddy if he did not put those islands on the flag," the floorwalker remarked, lapsing into a jocular mood. "What was all that war for?"

"If you really want to know how many stars here should be I will find out for you, for there is a man here who is a regular crank on such subjects," interposed the first floorwalker.

Presently he brought up a fine looking gray haired man and explained to him that the customer

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1907.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Does Your Subscription Expire Next Month?

Nottingham Lace Curtains

The Most Popular Premium Ever Offered by The Blade —Special Announcement to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in February.

In reviewing our subscription books, we find during the past three or four years more than 50,000 of our subscribers have received from us at least one pair of lace curtains. Since we do not sell these curtains, but give one pair for each club of ten subscribers, these figures will demonstrate the popularity of our premium offer — therefore we have made arrangements for the season of 1906-7, by contracting direct with one of the largest lace mills of this country for a special pattern and better goods, made especially for the subscribers of the Toledo Blade. We shall be prepared to supply 20,000 to 25,000 pairs this season.

Each curtain is 30 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on following terms:

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By February 1st the many whose subscriptions expire during February should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and hundreds should send us a club of ten or more, and avail themselves of our curtain proposition. It will be noticed that we do not now make this proposition a general one to all of our subscribers at the same time. We now make this offer to February subscribers only, and thirty days later the March people will have their turn, and so on in order of expirations. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all of our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. Should any February subscribers fail for any reason to get our printed propositions by February 3rd, they will please write us for a duplicate. Also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted by March 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning with that date we shall deal with March subscribers only. We should have a renewal of all our February names and a large number of new ones as well.

A WISE DIVORCEMENT.

The recommendations of the interstate commerce commission following its investigation of the relations between the railroads and the coal companies, should receive the early attention of congress. The investigation was held in pursuance of the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, and developed all that its authors alleged, namely that the railroads and railroad officials were directly interested in coal lands and were discriminating against those coal dealers who had no affiliations with the roads.

The commission held several hearings and examined many railroad officials. It found plenty of evidence to show that the Pennsylvania was a flagrant offender in this respect, and that it was the practice of certain coal companies to make gifts of stocks to subordinate railway employes as a reward for special service. Out of this practice there developed a system so unfair and unjust that independent coal men who had not extended favors were practically driven out of business.

The commission recommends that the railroads be given a reasonable time to dispose of their financial interests in coal properties and be hereafter barred from any such interest, and it is purposed enacting a law which shall make it a crime for a railway employe to own coal stock. It is the opinion of the commissioners that intimacy of that nature is incompatible with the duties of a common carrier, and must be positively forbidden.

By compelling the railroads to publish their car distribution, the commission hopes to further prevent a discrimination that has grown intolerable. In this way all shippers will be kept informed of train movements, and if they are not receiving the service to which they are entitled, they can lodge their protest with the commission and demand redress.

When the extent to which railroads and their employes have gone into the coal business is considered, it will be seen that the proposed law will work a practical revolution. Coal dealers independent of railroads have suffered immeasurably from a competition they could not meet, and they see in the present movement a relief that is radical and far-reaching.

VON BUELOW'S VICTORY.

It would seem that the tide has turned in Germany against socialism. The government has won a decisive victory at this week's elections. Socialist strongholds have been captured and many prominent leaders of that party retired. Since 1887 the Socialists have been gradually increasing their representation in the Reichstag, and there was nothing on the surface to indicate that they had reached the zenith of their influence.

Chancellor Von Buelow dissolved the Reichstag a few months ago after it had rejected the government's budget appropriating funds to continue its policy in South Africa. At the time it was thought that the German prime minister had made a tactical blunder and that the opposition would sweep the nation. The Centers, as the Catholics are called, and the Socialists united their forces and inaugurated a vigorous campaign, but there was no withstanding the government's appeal to the patriotic Germans. National pride proved the controlling lever in the situation, and the opposition has been overwhelmingly defeated.

The result means that the government's colonial policy has been sustained by the people, but more than that, it means the rapid decadence of socialism. Von Buelow, as it develops, seized the psychological moment and dealt that party a blow from which it is doubtful if it will ever recover.

SEEKING NOTORIETY.

The University of Chicago is a great institution of learning, made so by the liberal donations of John D. Rockefeller, but it harbors a few of the greatest intellectual freaks of the age. Some of its professors seem to care more for notoriety than for their work as instructors. The latest outbreak is from a Professor Thomas, who, in a recent lecture, asserted that women do not possess any more moral and intellectual responsibility than the most primitive people.

Of course, this has raised a storm, as the notoriety-seeking professor desired. The women of Chicago are camping on his trail, and are denouncing him, as he deserves. The good women should not worry over the utterances of such a man. He is powerless to harm womanhood. The world knows better.

The highest form of moral responsibility is possessed by women. They are not only churchgoers and church supporters, but they are at the front in every great moral undertaking. The same is true of intellectual movements. The large number of educational and literary clubs attests this fact. Men recognize the moral and religious characteristics in women and shun those who are irreligious and without moral responsibility.

The assertion of Professor Thomas is not even open to argument. It is negative, and cannot successfully be affirmed. All men have mothers and many have wives, and they are as indignant at the Chicago professor as are the women. Really, he is not worth considering. The pity is that he is permitted to continue his connection with any school.

CAN'T SUPPLY OUR WANTS.

A writer in Moody's magazine calls attention to the fact that while the great manufacturing plants in the United States are crowded with orders and a vast army of men are working day and night making machinery of all kinds, we exported only $81,000,000 worth of machinery in 1906, and that total was made up of a few articles such as tools and hardware, cash registers, sewing machines, pumps and engines.

The volume of machinery export is but a drop in the bucket compared with the total output of the manufactories of the country. The best machinery in the world is made here, and the quantity is enormous. We make $500,000,000 worth of railway cars a year, $120,000,000 of agricultural implements, $200,000,000 of electrical machines, $850,000,000 of foundry and machine shop products, and yet we send out of the country but $81,000,000 worth of all kinds of machinery. This means we are practically consuming our entire manufacturing output—an output of such marvelous quantity that its magnitude cannot be conceived. The country's prosperity is so stupendous that we have difficulty in supplying our own wants.

CANNOT CONDONE LYNCHING.

Recently The Blade scored the people of Charles City, Ia., for the lynching of one James Cullen, a wife murderer. Press dispatches stated that Cullen was regarded as an eccentric individual, if not actually insane, and in discussing the question The Blade referred to this alleged fact, not as the one element that made the lynching unjustifiable, but rather as one intensifying its atrocity.

Since then we have received communications from residents of Charles City and neighborhood protesting that The Blade was speaking without knowledge, and that the summary punishment of Cullen was not only justified but actually imperative to the peace of the community. The writers seem to feel that the whole question of right or wrong hinges on the alternative proposition whether Cullen was sane or insane, and to that The Blade takes exception. Of course, if Cullen were insane, and therefore not morally responsible for the murder, then the men who took his life are as guilty as if they had lynched a man innocent of wrongdoing. But granted that Cullen was sane and in full possession of his mental faculties; granted that the murder committed by him (and of this there is no dispute) was one of the most cruel and inhuman in the annals of history, still the citizens of Charles City cannot, honestly approve the bloody work of the mob who took the law in their own hands. Why? Because society, of which they are members, has decreed another and more orderly way of avenging and protecting itself.

It seems that prior to the Cullen tragedy a man named Busse, sentenced to death for wife murder, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Cummins, and this incident was used to condone the lynching. Cullen had money and the residents of Charles City said they knew he would never be punished as he deserved; that it was almost impossible to hang a man legally in Iowa anyway, and that Cullen would escape on the ground of insanity and return to be a menace to the community.

Then the fault lies with the institutions for which the people of Charles City are in part responsible. If honest and incorruptible judges are elected, if the machinery of the courts is not obstructed by private interest, justice will prevail. But the people must not complain if they select weak officers and dishonest judges, or if they elect governors who permit political influence to overshadow their interest in society. Nor should they forget that an affair like that which has marred the reputation of Charles City does not end with its consummation. No man can engage in a bloody riot and have the same respect for himself and the same reverence for the law that he had before. The memory of that lynching will remain fresh in the mind of every man who participated in it, and it will not be a pleasant memory, either, but rather a horrid nightmare, destroying his capacity for happiness and directing the current of his thought into tortuous channels.

MORE PAY FOR CONGRESSMEN.

It was an exhibition of moral cowardice that the American congress gave the other day when the members were called on to vote themselves an increase in salary. The bill was passed by a viva voce vote, Speaker Cannon being unable to count enough votes on a motion to call the role. That, according to the news from Washington, was part of the prearranged plan to protect the members from going on record.

Yet we very much doubt if many congressmen had any real grounds for fear lest their constituents should repudiate their action. We all realize that conditions have changed in Washington; that it costs more to live respectably at the capital than it did 20 or 25 years ago. Testimony of people who reside there is to the effect that a congressman can save little or nothing from a $5,000 salary. Nor is it the desire of the people to be niggardly in their treatment of public servants. If the present salary of congressmen, therefore, is insufficient, and opinion prevails that it is, there should be no valid objection to making it larger.

But experience has made these representatives "skeered o' the cars." Some years ago when an attempt was made to pass a "salary grab" bill the result was disastrous to the engineers of the deal, and ever since then legislation of that nature has been cleverly ducked. But necessity has forced action, and out of the agitation developed the present measure. When it first came before the house and a roll call was demanded, only a few brave spirits stood up for it, the others finding it convenient to keep silent or go into retirement. Then the bill, confining its increase to the vice president, speaker of the house and members of the cabinet, went to the senate, where it was approved, and when it came back for final action of the house, the program for dodging the record was worked out.

As we have already said, conditions justify the increase and we believe the people will approve it. But if it is right, why should members of congress skulk behind a parliamentary screen and exhibit nervous prostration when someone suggested a roll call? What is there to be afraid of when the conscience is clear?

CHAIRMAN SHONTS RETIRES.

The resignation of T. P. Shonts as chairman of the Panama canal commission comes in the nature of a surprise, because it was thought when President Roosevelt appointed him that it was with the view and understanding that he would stay by the work until it was completed. When Engineer Wallace resigned he was severely scored by Secretary Taft, who accused him of a lack of patriotism and of being actuated by promise of a higher pecuniary reward. Possibly all the facts leading to the resignation of the chairman have not been made public, but at first blush it would seem that personal interest has led him to abandon the project.

Shortly after Mr. Shont's appointment he was criticized because he still retained the presidency of the Clover Leaf. Mr. Shonts replied to this criticism by showing that this latter office was perfunctory in its character, and that he was not giving the railroad time which properly belonged to the government. Certain senators, however, persisted that he should resign his position with the railroad and refused to confirm the President's appointees on the commission. This friction no doubt annoyed Mr. Shonts and may have been the direct cause of his resignation.

It cannot be said, however, that conditions with respect to the canal are as critical as they were when Wallace quit. The organization is in excellent shape, and, in fact, the preliminary work is thoroughly systematized. With the decision of the administration to have the actual work of construction done by contract, there is no need for an administrative officer in addition to Chief Engineer Stevens, who has matters well in hand. It may be, therefore, that the retirement of Chairman Shonts will in no way delay operations and that he assured himself of this fact before withdrawing.

The retiring chairman has accepted the very responsible position of president of New York's rapid transit corporation, having practical control of the great street railway system of that city. His appointment is a tribute to his executive ability and is a step in the direction of the company's policy to make the system the most perfect urban transportation line in the world. And no man is better equipped to handle a great project than is Mr. Shonts.

GEN. RUSSELL ALGER.

The death of Senator Russell Alger removes from life's activities Michigan's foremost citizen. Born in 1836 on Ohio soil and receiving his early training in Ohio institutions, he became a resident of Michigan just as the war broke out. He entered the service as a volunteer, but bravery and innate qualities of leadership brought him rapid promotion, and when peace was declared, young Alger was a brigadier general.

Although he became engrossed in the lumber business after the war, he took a keen interest in politics and was prominent in directing the affairs of the Republican party in his adopted state. After he was elected governor in 1885, he became a figure in national politics, and in 1888 was a candidate for the presidential nomination in the Republican convention of that year. Later as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army and as secretary of war under President McKinley, General Alger devoted a great deal of attention to the military life of the nation. His disagreement with the President and his subsequent resignation involved him in some criticism, but in no way abated the affection which his old comrades had for him. He entered the senate late in life, and while he was not foremost in debate he gave his undivided attention to the business of the government and stood steadfast for the principles which had guided him through the more active years of his career.

History may not accord General Alger a rank with the great men of the world, but in the matter of patriotism and attention to civic duty, none ranked higher. And withal he was a lovable man, a charitable man and one who regarded the bonds of friendship with a feeling akin to veneration.

HERE'S A GOOD BILL.

Representative Murphy, of Missouri, has introduced a bill in congress which, if it becomes a law, will effectually settle the Sunday saloon question in all the states. His bill provides that the government tax of twenty-five dollars shall be good for but six days in the week, and that no permit be granted for the sale of liquor on Sunday. The penalty clause is severe, providing that if the proposed law is violated the license shall be revoked and for all time. Besides, the violator is subject to a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000 and imprisonment from six months to two years.

The bill is a good one, and should pass. Every means possible should be brought to bear to preserve in this country the Christian Sabbath, and everybody knows the open saloon is our greatest Sunday evil. The church, the Anti-Saloon League, all good citizens should rally to the support of this bill. The liquor interests will leave nothing undone to defeat the measure. For this reason it will require the united forces of good citizens to secure its enactment.

FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDIES.

President Roosevelt's latest message deals with the ship subsidy bill which is before congress. Unlike most of his communications, this one is brief and to the point, stripped of all semblance of sermonizing. He states facts concerning the decadence of the American merchant marine, points to the growth of foreign commerce under the fostering hand of subsidization, and appeals to congress to place this country on an equal footing with other countries.

Especially does he dwell on the importance of encouraging trade with South America, which offers our tradesmen an almost unlimited market. Notwithstanding that the United States ought, under ordinary circumstances, to get the bulk of this commerce, it is a fact that nearly all of it is carried on by foreign ships, and this is due to our failure to foster the shipbuilding industry. Because our workmen demand better food and clothing and are educated to maintain their families more comfortably than is the case with the foreign workmen, ships can not be built as cheaply here as they are built abroad.

In the opinion of the President, the subsidies proposed in the pending bill will stimulate shipbuilding as nothing else can. He does not share the apprehension of others that the measure is designed merely to add to the wealth of the big transportation owners, but believes that by far the larger part of the subvention will ultimately find its way into the pocket of the American laborer, while the entire country will profit from the development of an industry that has been permitted to die for lack of proper nourishment. Nor can the President understand why people inland should maintain that a subsidy bill is of no interest to them, inasmuch as the establishment of new lines of steamers affords them a wider market for their produce.

The proposition to subsidize steamship lines has been before congress for many years, but its advocates have failed to secure the necessary votes to make it a law. However, it has gained strength in the course of discussion, and with the support of the President, should command a larger vote than ever before. Whether there is a victory in sight for the subsidists, however, depends largely on the attitude of Congressman Burton, who has heretofore stood steadfastly against it, and there is not much reason to hope that he has changed his views.

GREAT BRITAIN'S APOLOGY.

The unfortunate misunderstanding between Governor Swettenham and Rear Admiral Davis of the United States navy has brought prompt expressions of regret from the British government. At the same time censure of Jamaica's governor is being considerately withheld, pending an investigation. It is felt that even though the facts have been accurately told, Governor Swettenham's position has been an exceedingly trying one and that, in his anguish of mind over the disaster that had befallen his people, he may not have been strictly accountable for his actions.

The insult to Rear Admiral Davis is all the more deplored by Englishmen because, as a member of the board inquiring into the North Sea tragedy when Rodjestvensky's fleet fired upon English fishing smacks, he took a decided stand in favor of the British contention and was an important factor in directing a verdict against the Russian commander.

Naturally the people of this country are shocked over the occurence for they are not accustomed to having their deeds of mercy questioned. This government had no other thought in hastening to the relief of the stricken islanders than that it was our humane duty, made agreeable by the fact that we were doing a kindly act to a friendly nation. That we should be authoritatively invited to attend to our own business and reminded that the English government was competent to look after its own unfortunates was treatment not at all deserved. However, the prompt disapproval by Great Britian of Swettenham's boorish manner, and the note of thanks for the aid we had rendered and were willing to render, takes the edge off our anger.

DAY ON UNION LABOR.

The President and organized labor appear to be shining objects of Chancellor Day's contempt. Only a few months ago he severely criticized the chief executive of the nation for usurping legislative prerogatives and otherwise overriding the constitution. When he found himself in discord with popular opinion, he took a vacation and for a time had the good sense to keep his mouth shut.

But on Thursday night this man, who is at the head of a representative American university, again sought to get beneath the limelight by making a vicious assault on organized labor, which, he declared, had adopted socialism and anarchy for its creed and doctrine. By this wholesale arraignment he is as unfair to union labor as some labor leaders are unfair to capital when they undertake to make it responsible for the sins of a few capitalists.

It would be a fortunate thing for this country if the radicals on both sides of the industrial question were eliminated. There is rather need for rational and intelligent discussion in order that the two great forces which constitute the backbone of the nation may pull together, instead of being forever at each other's throat.

In marked contrast to the utterances of Chancellor Day are those of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who recently astonished everybody by throwing open her splendid Chicago home to the members of the National Civic Federation. Asked a reason for her innovation, she replied. "No one who is familiar with conditions today can fail to understand the object I had in bringing them (representatives of capital and labor) together." Continuing, Mrs. Palmer said:

I have long entertained the opinion that the quarrel that seems to be perpetual between capital and labor is more or less of a myth. All along the trouble has been that the public goes on the presumption that, of necessity, the two must be at war. Such a presumption is entirely wrong, as plenty of evidence proves every day.

Unless I mistake my guess, the time is not far distant when the two interests will find it profitable to work in the utmost harmony. A little of the milk of human kindness here and there will do much to remove all of the discord that has been the cause of endless suffering the world over.

It stands to reason that capital is absolutely disarmed without labor, and it does not take a seer to understand that the reverse of this is equally true.

Therein Mrs. Palmer has given the Parrys, the Debses and the Days a suggestion which in wisdom they should adopt. The great struggle can never be settled by warfare. Whether we are sons of toil or sons of wealthy parents, we are all human, and the one is necessary to the well-being of the other. Without capital, labor would be forced back to primitive conditions, and without labor capital would be of little use to the world. But when these two forces work together in perfect harmony and understanding, when each accords the other its just proportion of the combined energy, the result will be the maximum industrial output and the minimum crop of agitators.

BEWARE OF PROFLIGACY.

In this era of wonderful prosperity it may seem absurd to preach economy, and yet there never was a time when it behooved the people to exercise greater intelligence in their expenditures than the present. It is not meant by this that families should deprive themselves of necessaries, nor yet of luxuries, but there is a wide margin between liberal living and actual profligacy, and it is against profligacy that The Blade would warn the people.

There are many able financiers who are predicting an early and marked change in our industrial conditions; who believe that we have reached the zenith of our prosperity and that the trend is toward a period of stagnation and stringency. They advance scientific reasons, more or less tenable, and yet, if we analyze their deductions, we are forced to the opinion that they are relying more on precedent than on any argument of fact. We do not altogether share their apprehension, and yet we know that reaction must come as the inevitable result of reckless extravagance. With average foresight, and with some prudence, we believe that such reaction can be averted.

But there are other reasons why every civilized being should take some heed of the future. While this and other favored countries are prosperous in the main there is much suffering in the world. Reports from China tell a story of horror and suffering that cannot be ignored by humanity. Millions of human beings are on the verge of starvation and unless we pour our treasure into the stricken territory the mortality will be frightful. Similar conditions are reported from many Russian provinces, and here, too, we must extend a helping hand to alleviate the misery. It will require vast stores to meet these urgent demands, and there should be no delay in the work, no withholding of contributions. While we are in the midst of abundance, let us not be deaf to the cry of distress from far-off lands. Heathen these victims may be, but they are human, and that should be enough to open our hearts.

Hence there are two reasons why we, who have much, and are promised more, should render a good account of our stewardship, first because there are millions less fortunate who need our surplus, and second, because it stands us in hand to guard against a possible reverse in our conditions. And both reasons should appeal to our intelligence.

SHONTS AND BUNAU-VARILLA.

Theodore P. Shonts, who has just resigned as chairman of the Isthmian canal, says that the preliminary work is finished and that any competent engineer can complete the construction.

Bunau-Varilla, who was the go-between in the negotiations for the purchase of the canal, has told the British Society of Arts that we are working on plans antagonistic to natural forces, and that if we persist in our course, the world will witness a gigantic failure. A single earthquake, according to his views, will destroy the Gatun dam and make the canal worthless.

Possibly Bunau-Varilla found some believers in his audience, but we doubt if his words made much of an impression. Failure is not in the American lexicon, nor are its engineers noted for building on sand. The plan of the canal was not selected in a night, but only after all the exigencies had been carefully weighed.

We are going to construct a waterway for the world's commerce, and it will be for practical use, not for show purposes. The world is not likely to accept Bunau Varilla's opinion in preference to the opinion of those who are backing their judgment with funds for the completion of this great project.

Scientists are attributing the recent earthquakes to the big ice cap at the north pole, which did something to the earth's axis. As a theory, this looks almost as plausible as any among a whole lot of other theories the scentists might have advanced.

Current Comment

Only murderers who have bright lawyers could think of "justifiable insanity" as a defense.

"Burn your love letter," says Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Afraid of spontaneous combustion?

When a man feels annoyed at sight of a sledload of noisy boys and girls it's a sign he's getting old.

A Boston man, sixty-two years of age, says he never told a lie in his life. But, then, he isn't married.

What seems to have taken the country almost off its feet with surprise is the fact that Senator Tillman apologized.

The Texas oil flow has fallen off 45 per cent. The Jamaica earthquake, not Joe Bailey, is given as the cause.

Strictly speaking, is a "cold wave" a wave when it hangs its hat on the hall-rack and makes itself at home for a week?

Maybe it will be too much to expect Senators Platt and Depew to resign after they have had their salaries raised.

More trouble for Uncle Sam. It is reported that 1,478 more Philippine islands have recently emerged from the sea.

We would probably have to hunt a long while to find a man who has quit drinking because of the increased cost of living.

The senate might remind Mr. Tillman that when it wants any humor it will send over to the house for J. Adam Bede.

This is the season when men should have great care of their health. It never pays to try to be sociable with the grip germ.

Over eight hundred patents were granted to residents of Indiana last year, but we fail to notice any literary slot machines in the list.

Had anybody outside of the W. C. T. U. announced the discovery of 73 different kinds of cocktails, people would have had their suspicions.

A lot of the best people in the world never get their names in the newspapers except when friends from out of town visit them.

"There are 13,000,000 men in this country available for military service." And twice as many who could stay at home and criticise those in the field.

Probably Senator Beveridge first became opposed to child labor when he was a small boy and had to follow the plow when he wanted to go fishing.

"The Democratic party is as eternal as justice," says a Texas congressman. "And fully as blind," adds the pert paragrapher of the Washington Post.

It is not easy to believe that Chairman Shonts resigned because he could not have him name written on the canal in large letters for future generations to look at.

The German election resulted in a victory for the government, and as a consequence the ends of the kaiser's mustache will continue to curl upward as usual.

The Illinois legislator who wants chicken stealing made a penitentiary offense will have to handle the matter carefully to keep the race question out of it.

A temperance writer says "the weekly jag is passing." Which may be taken to mean that Monday mornings have come to look much brighter to some people than formerly.

Congressmen are sure to be criticised for voting to increase their own salaries, but much of the criticism will come from men who would do the same thing under similar circumstances.

"Most men would pop the question much sooner if they were mind readers," says a Kansas woman. But will the girls generally thank her for telling their sweet secret?

Small waists are again the style with women. However, there will be no change in the fashion of masculine arms; they will remain very much the same as those our grandfathers wore.

Nobody knows exactly what happened when the senate went into secret session with Tillman, but whatever it was it seems to have had a soothing effect on the South Carolina statesman.

It seems almost foolish of the Massachusetts legislature to talk of stopping faith healing. For people who are not sick there is apparently nothing wrong with faith healing.

A Nebraska farmer wants a pretty girl arrested as a witch, because his son can't stay away from her. It is probably a case where the son could beat the old man jumping at a conclusion.

That Porto Rican train that stopped within six inches of a precipice 1,400 feet high must have been saved by Fate alone. We can conceive of nothing in the way of an airbrake that would have worked at such a thrilling moment.

Prof. Shailer Mathews says marriage is no picnic. But that is only his opinion. By reference to our scrapbook we find where Mr. Grover Cleveland declared married life to be one grand sweet song, which is much nicer than any picnic we ever attended.

An astrologer who has been putting in the long winter evenings reading the stars, predicts that Germany, England and the United States are soon to engage in war. Meanwhile Taft is to be president, to be succeeded by Roosevelt in 1912. The rest of it is that Germany and England are to get licked.

If the United States government should ever take it into its head to revoke the licenses of saloons that keep open on Sunday, there will be concerted action among the fraternity to sit up and take notice. An eventuality of that kind would be much worse than having a 135-pound mayor of a municipality sitting on the lid.

FROM A TRAVELER'S DIARY

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Boise, Idaho, is the only place in the world where the streets are sprinkled with hot water. The city and county buildings are heated during cold weather without the use of a fire, and subscribers to the city water works system get hot water all the time without the expense of stoves. This has been accomplished by harnessing an inexhaustible hot spring, and the novel plan works perfectly.

Jackson county, Kentucky, is farfamed on account of its family feuds, but it has other claims for mention besides the deadly battles of its mountaineers. It has a population of 10,000, yet there is not a single colored voter nor a citizen of foreign birth. It has no ex-Confederates within its borders, no saloons, no registered distilleries and no workhouses. Further than this no citizen within its domains ever locks his house.

They certainly do things on a wholesale scene out in California. The traveler down the coast from San Francisco to Los Angeles rides through thirty-five miles of growing beans. A tract of 3,000 acres is owned by one man. A "bean ranch" may sound rather odd, but that is what it amounts to. The annual bean crop of California amounts to 600 carloads.

Included in the property condemned to make a right of way for the new Tidewater railway at Norfolk, is an old landmark known as Mrs. Ida Gordon's house. This ancient structure was used as a hospital in the war of 1812, and is remembered pleasantly as a place where Lafayette used to go to dances.

The announcement that several railroads are extending their branches across South Dakota discovers the fact that it is the only state in the Union that has never had a state-wide railroad. The Indians first objected to having them cross their reservations, and then, when their consent was finally gained, the promoters were dilatory about putting the lines through. The new roads will tap a very fertile farm region that will greatly add to the wealth of the northwest.

The most productive sulphur mine in the world is in Calcasiou parish in the southwestern part of Louisiana, a few miles from the Sabine river. The sulphur is 99.8 per cent pure. The daily output is from 750 to 800 tons throughout the year. The cost of production is only two dollars and a half a ton, while the selling price is $28.50 per ton.

It costs one life per day to keep traffic moving on the streets of New York. The greatest number of deaths are caused by street cars, after which wagons and heavy drays are the most deadly. It is a coincidence that runaway horses and automobiles are responsible for an equal number of fatalities. In this connection it is interesting to note that a careful compilation of court decisions has established a rating on the value of human life. A boy of the working class, aged 10 years, is computed at $2,061.42; 15 years, $4,263.46, and 25 years, $8,488.03. The age of 25 is the highest in worth, and from then the price slowly declines until at the age of 70 a man is valued at only $17.30.

A few wagon roads in the United States still maintain toll gates. One of these is in the Shenandoah valley in Virginia. This pike runs for 94 miles through the heart of western Virginia from Winchester to Staunton. It is operated by the Valley Turnpike company, and has 18 toll gates located at intervals of five miles. The toll for a wagon and team is ten cents at the full gates, and five cents at the half gates. The Three Chop Road is another old Virginia highway that is still operated under the toll gate system. This primitive highway was surveyed by Lafayette and was given the name it now bears because the woodsmen were told to chop three times on trees in blazing the trail so that it might be distinguished from intersecting ones.

The railroad bridges at Pittsburg handle more traffic than those of any other city in this country. The structure over the Monongahela in that city is the finest and largest on the continent. The entrance of the Wabash railroad into Pittsburg was so difficult that inside of 60 miles it had to build a string of 20 big bridges. The great million-dollar terminal at Pittsburg stands within the limits of old Fort Duquesne. It is also on the site of the old land office of Governor Dunmore, who, in 1774, found much difficulty in disposing of hundred-acre tracts in the locality at $50 each.

One of the sights which everywhere greets the traveler's eye in this country is thousands of sawmills, greedily chewing up our forest wealth. The number of these is so great that one can readily believe we are consuming 45,000,000,000 feet of lumber each year. This does not take into account the damage that is done to timber and undergrowth by forest fires. When this loss is added to that being cut for domestic use, for export, for telegraph and telephone poles, for crossties and fuel, and for timbers to be used in mining operations, it is said that our national supply of timber can hardly last more than twenty years.

While the loss of life from railroad disasters in the United States is great, the statistics show that only one person out of every two million that are carried is killed by accident. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway is said to hold the record for safety, it having never killed a passenger inside one of its coaches in thirty years. The United States already has nearly half of the railroad mileage in the world, and during six months of last year 2,298 miles of new track was laid. The fact that we used 84,000,000 railroad ties in twelve months shows where a large part of our timber supply is going. The first railroad in the United States of which there is indisputable record is that built by Thomas Delper at his stone quarry in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. This was in 1809, and it is possible that Silas Whitney's track on Beacon street in Boston was laid two years earlier than this.

The highest percentage of rented houses in the United States is found in Washington, D. C. Three-fourths of the private families in that city live in rented homes. Next to the District of Columbia the state with the largest percentage of rented homes is Rhode Island, and after that South Carolina. The southern states all rank high as renters because of the negroes. The smallest percentage of rented homes is found in North Dakota, South Dakota and Oklahoma.

For years past Americans have been "running over" to Europe to see mountains, which, compared with the Rockies, are like a side show to a circus. In Colorado alone there are 155 mountain peaks that are over 13,000 feet high, which is ten times more than there are in all of Europe. High peaks are so numerous in that state that there are seventy-two monsters which have never been named. For big mountains, and lots of them, Colorado puts Europe in the second division without a contest.

Irrigation is doing wonders for the west. The farmer who irrigates doesn't have to wait or pray for rain—he simply turns on the moisture whenever he needs it. Those who have had experience claim that it is no more difficult to learn to irrigate than it is to run a self-binder or a hay press. Any man with enough sense to know that water won't run uphill will get along all right. Among the little points to be remembered is not to put too much water on potatoes and plenty of it on tomatoes. An authority who is familiar with the subject estimates that there is enough unsettled land in what is known as the Pacific Coast states, counting from Colorado west, to make homes for as many people as now live in the whole United States.

Although he is constantly disposing of large tracts of land, Uncle Sam still has much territory on his hands. Last year he disposed of nearly twenty million acres at the rate of thirty-nine cents an acre. Experts say that in the course of time he will begin to reclaim the swamps as well as desert sands, and when all these schemes for reclamation get under way, no one can say how many more millions of people can be accommodated.

It is hard to understand the reason for coining the phrase "Poor Old Missouri." This state is now supplying 92 per cent of the soft lead mined in this country, during the last fifteen years she has captured 75 per cent of all premiums offered for fine Hereford cattle; she is the first among the states in value of farm property; she has the largest available school fund of any state except Texas, and she has the largest stock farm and the greatest apple orchard in the world.

Current Events.

Oriental Limited on Great Northern twice stranded in snowdrifts on way from coast.

Son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller writes a book on the federal control of railroads and other corporations.

Railroads should be prohibited by law from owning coal lands, the interstate commerce commission tells congress.

Friends of subsidy bill in the house, fearing measure cannot be passed, propose to substitute a compromise bill.

New Mexican envoy to the United States is one of the richest men in his country and has worked up from poverty.

Report of the state board of charities declares that in Illinois there are 8,000 "unstable persons" who are likely to become insane.

Smaller metal dealers organize in New York and ask Attorney General Bonaparte to take action to prevent the formation of a copper combine.

Resolution is introduced in the Illinois senate providing for the amendment of the state constitution so that tax reform legislation may be enacted.

Toes and fingers of David Heaston, aged hermit, who was found dead near Eau Claire, Wis., cut off to force him to reveal whereabouts of $10,000.

Harry Thaw's young wife is snubbed by her titled sister because she refuses to cast aside the actress friend who gave her shelter in her hour of need.

John D. Rockefeller's new French wig is held by the customs officials at Cleveland who demand duty on it at a valuation of $75, although billed as worth $1.

War on child labor is expected to result in radical legislation by the next congress, the time being too short to consider the subject at the present session.

President and Secretary Taft reject bids of A. M. Bangs on canal work, holding he lacks financial backing; W. J. Oliver will be allowed to select new partner.

Executors of the estate of Marshall Field file an inventory of the property in the probate court, the estimated worth being $75,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is in real estate.

Construction of big battleships is being rushed all over the world as a result of the war between Russia and Japan, which demonstrated the advantage of the large type vessels.

William Whiteley, head of London's pioneer department store, is shot and killed by an unknown man who asserts he is the merchant's son, and who attempts to commit suicide.

Senator Bailey, on being re-elected at the joint session of the Texas legislature makes a fiery speech denouncing Hearst as a "man without character or intellect and as a "moral leper."

Judge Hallam at St. Paul enjoins the Great Northern Railroad company from issuing $80,000,000 new stock without first getting the consent of the state railroad and warehouse commission.

Attorney General Young, of Minnesota, strikes at the life of the Great Northern railroad by filing suit at St. Paul to annul the charter of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba company, the parent corporation.

Warrant is issued by a New Jersey judge for the arrest of Zlacho Dimitri, who has been chief of the gypsies of the country for fifteen years, charging him with extorting $500 to $5,000 from each camp of gypsies in the United States.

Abolition of the grand jury system, putting the state's attorney in place of the jurors;; prohibition of the sale of cigarettes and promiscuous sale of drugs, and wide suffrage for women are proposed in bills introduced in the legislature at Springfield, Ill.

William E. Curtis, after interviewing cabinet officials and others who were associated with General Alger when he was secretary of war, says that his attack on McKinley detracts from the senator's fame instead of from that of the former President.

Witness in the legislative inquiry at Austin, Texas, into Senator Bailey's connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil company declares Bailey received a loan from H. C. Pierce in St. Louis and immediately left for Texas on business connected with the readmission of the oil company into that state.

WHY CULLEN WAS LYNCHED.

Editor The Blade:—I will state that I have been a reader of The Blade very many years and have valued it because of its fairness on all questions.

You have surely been misinformed in regard to the Charles City lynching. I enclose an editorial from the Des Moines Capitol, one of the leading papers of the state, which puts the matter very fairly. I lived near the scene of the crime, and knew this man Cullen well. He was sane enough to make and save some fifty thousand dollars, working at his trade as a carpenter. He was sane enough to more than keep his end up in the give and take of conversation at a business men's boardinghouse table. He was sane enough to get together the finest numismatic collection in that part of the state. He took a prominent part in the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law and civic activities. The details of the murder showed careful planning and the deed was brutal in the extreme.

If this man was sane enough to do all that he was sane enough to pay the penalty of his crimes. Yet the people of that vicinity believe it to be morally impossible for a murderer to be legally hanged in Iowa if he has the means to fight his case through the court of last resort. They have at least a fair excuse for this belief in the following: In 1905 Louis Busse murdered his wife in the most brutal manner. He was convicted after a fair trial by jury, a Charles City judge presiding. His lawyers took advantage of every techincality to delay his execution, and held up his case for five years. His sentence was commuted to imprisonment by Governor Cummins only the week preceding the Cullen murders. The Busse murder and trial took place within a few miles of Charles City and the lynching of James Cullen was the logical result of the pardon of Louis Busse.

In conclusion, I will state that the people of Floyd county, Iowa, who hanged Cullen to the Cedar river bridge, will compare favorably with almost any like community in the United States. The town has but 5,000 inhabitants, but supports a round dozen churches. The people are very proud of their schools and college. They are almost wholly Americans and Germans. Now, the facts I have stated in this letter are of my own knowledge. Possibly you care nothing for them, but I have made an attempt to remedy an injustice to the town which was formerly my home.

SHERMAN MELCHERT.

Gridley, Kas., Jan. 20.

Up to Date.

Two country youths were on a visit to London. They went into the British Museum and saw a mummy, over which hung a card. On this card was printed "B. C. 8." They were very mystified and one said, "What dost 'e make on't, Bill?"

"Well," said Bill, "I should say it were number o't' motor car as killed him."—Tit-Bits.

WATCHES

The Blade's Revised List for 1906-7—18 and 16 Sizes.

During the past season we have had so many inquiries from our readers for prices on 16 size watches, that we have included them in our list this season.

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

With the exception of the 3-O size watches, which are Dueber-Hampden movements, we shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches this season are the very best grade of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge this season for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be just exactly as represented,

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set. The 3-O size Dueber-Hampden watches are stem wind and lever set. The 3-O size watches are the smallest ladies' watches made. They are very dainty and may be worn as chatelaines.

All Watches are sent by registered mail.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Men's Watches

No. 100—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $12.25

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $18.50

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.00

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $14.50

No. 108—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 109—18 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $9.75

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open-face, 7-jeweled works $10.00

No. 112—18 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open-face, 15-jeweled works $12.50

Nickel Silver Cases

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works $5.50

No. 117—16 size, 7-jeweled works $6.75

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works $6.00

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

Ladies' 6 Size

No. 120—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $12.50

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $13.50

No. 122—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $11.00

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $12.25

Ladies' O Size

No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $14.00

No. 125—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $17.50

No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works $13.00

No. 127—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works $16.50

Ladies' 3-O Size

No. 128—"The 400" 25-year hunting case, 17-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $18.50

No. 129—"The Diadem," 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $15.00

No. 130—"Molly Stark," 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled, Dueber-Hampden works $13.75

Always remember that everything we offer you is just exactly as represented, or we will refund your money.

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Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

PARIS PATTERNS.

The cut paper patterns now offered to our readers are furnished by the Paris Modes Co., of New York, and are the best, latest and most perfect patterns offered by any newspaper using cut paper patterns.

These patterns provide for the allowance of all seams; are easy, simple and practical to use, and perfect in fit. If the correct size is selected, a garment may be cut and made to fit perfectly without any alteration.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered. Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' COOKING OUTFIT, Consisting of Apron, Oversleeves and Cap. Paris Pattern No. 1762. All Seams Allowed.

For the girl who goes to cooking school or who is taking cooking and housework lessons at home, this is a protective and pretty little outfit that is also exceedingly simple to make. Checked, plaid, striped and figured ginghams, percales, lawns, and muslins are all available for these outfits, which may be as pretty as the taste desires. Dresden-figured muslins are exceedingly pretty and in the inexpensive qualities are not too fine. White linen makes a stunning outfit. The apron is made with a low square neck and large arms'-eyes. It reaches to the bottom of the dress and is gathered across the top of the front and back to a narrow band, pointed straps tacked to the bands under buttons, extending over the shoulders. Handy patch-pockets are on the front.

Over-sleeves extending from the elbow to the wrists protect the sleeves of the waist. They are drawn in to fit at the top and bottom by a tape or elastic in a casing so arranged that the edges form little frills.

piece gathered to a band that fits the head properly.

The pattern is in 5 sizes—9 to 17 years.

For a miss of 13 years, the outfit needs 3 yards of material 27 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

1759

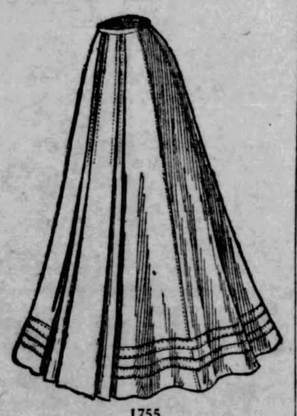
MISSES' AND GIRLS' SQUARE YOKE NIGHT-GOWN, Paris Pattern No. 1759. All Seams Allowed.

This square-yoke night-gown is pretty and comfortable and is made with the newest style of long bishop sleeves. A rolling collar is the neck finish, but it could be omitted and the neck finished square, round or V shape with a little frill to give a soft dainty effect. The sleeves have very pretty lines and are finished with narrow wristbands of insertion edged with lace, the insertion and lace also appearing as trimming on the edges of the collar and across the front and back of the yoke. Elaborate gowns are made with the yoke of all-over embroidery, fancy tucking, rows of one or two sorts of insertion with clusters of tucks between, or of the material with motifs in medallion or other shapes set in in odd ways with insertion or beading. Sometimes the yoke, wristbands and collar are prettily hand-embroidered.

Nainsook, cambric, batiste, lawn, dimity, longcloth and muslin are favored for night-gowns. Inexpensive gowns are trimmed with little hemmed or lace-edged ruffles of lawn or the same material.

The pattern is in 9 sizes—7 to 17 years. For a miss of 13 years, the gown requires 6⅛ yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 5⅛ yards 36 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



1755

MISSES' EIGHT-GORED FLARE SKIRT, With a Double Box-Plait at Front and Back.

Paris Pattern No. 1755. All Seams Allowed.

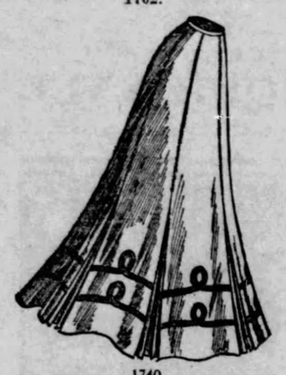
An eight gored flare skirt with a double box-plait at the center of the front and back is one of the new skirt models, and will develop modishly in all sorts of dress goods. It will be a favorite model for piqué, linen and other tub goods during the coming season. The plaits are stitched to the proper depth from the belt and left free to flare prettily below. The side seams are stitched in welt fashion and two bands, each about two and a half inches wide, are effective trimming across the bottom between the plaits.

Skirts of whote wash goods may be very prettily elaborated by insertions down the seams or motifs on the plaits or in any individual way on the gores. Braids and bands are smart on wool goods and also on tub goods.

The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years, the skirt needs 7¾ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 42 inches wide, or 2⅝ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

1762.



1740

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, With an Under Box-Plait at Center-Back Seam and Fan Plaits at Lower Part of all Other Seams. Paris Pattern No. 1740. All Seams Allowed.

Skirts close-fitting over the hips and showing plaits introduced in different ways to give width and flare at the bottom are among the popular new models and will likely continue favorites for washable skirts all through the coming season. One new model, here illustrated is seven-gored with fan plaits arranged at the seams below the knee. The material used in the plaits is cut on the gores, so that the arrangement is exceedingly simple. The plaits are well pressed and flare prettily. At the back the still favored inverted box-plait is stitched to place along the placket edges. A hem finishes the lower edge. Between the plaits the gores form panels, that are prettily trimmed at the bottom with scrolled braid.

Plaid and striped goods are exceedingly smart in skirts of this style and are sometimes trimmed on the panels with folds, nun's tucks, braids or appliqués of plain cloth or passementerie. In plain cloths, the panels may be richly decorated with braiding, hand-embroidery or motifs.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt will need 10½ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 5¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 5 yards 42 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

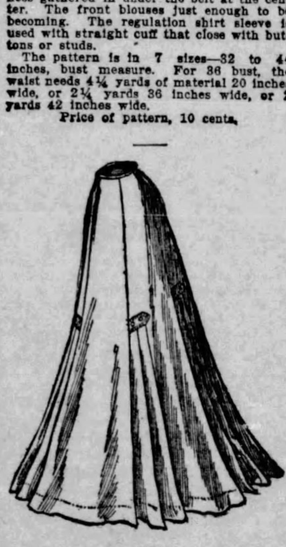
1760

LADIES' WAIST, With High or Low Neck, Three-Quarter Lenth or Elbow Sleeves and Body and Sleeve Lining. Paris Pattern No. 1760. All Seams Allowed.

This is a charming waist to match a special skirt or to wear with contrasting skirts. It may be made up for day or evening wear, or to do service for both by making the yoke removable, so that a low round or high neck may be easily arranged. Three outward turning plaits grouped at each side of the front give smart lines and leave a wide panel-like space at the center that suggests possibilities for odd uses of rich hand-embroidery, braiding, appliqués or insets. At the top the front is smooth but at the bottom it is gathered across and between the plaits to puff out a little at the belt. A decidedly individual expression is given by an oddly shaped bertha that extends in a broad large tab far over on the sleeves and is gracefully curved between pretty points at the front and back. Being deepest on the shoulders, the bertha gives breadth and smart shoulder lines and its ornamental effect is heightened by hand-embroidery in an elaborate grape design. The sleeves show the new short puff and deep band effect.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist needs 4¼ yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.



1734

LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST, With Seamless Yoke. Paris Pattern No. 1734. All Seams Allowed.

The style of yoke used in this smart looking shirt gives broad shoulder lines and will be popular in tailored shirts of piqué, linen, madras, flannel, and similar shirtings. It is seamless, the back and front being cut in one, and is short and square across the back and front, being cut almost straight across from the top of the box-plait in the front. The shirt is closed in front through the box-plait, large pearl buttons being used. The front is gathered where it joins the yoke, but the back is stitched on plain, having only a little fulness gathered in under the belt at the center. The front blouses just enough to be becoming. The regulation shirt sleeve is used with straight cuff that close with buttons or studs.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust, the waist needs 4¼ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

1752

LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, With an Inverted Double Box-Plait at Center-Back Seam and Three Kilt-Plaits Below Pointed Straps at the Other Seams. Paris Pattern No. 1752. All Seams Allowed.

Plaits in odd effects are seen in the newest skirts but the perfectly close adjustment is still retained about the hips and graceful flaring lines toward the foot. The skirt here illustrated is one of the latest models. It is in seven gores, with an inverted double box-plait at the back. There are no plaits over the hips, the seams being closed in the regular way to graduated depths from the belt and disappearing under a trio of kilt-plaits that are crossed at the top by button-trimmed pointed straps. The plaits are pressed to flare decidedly toward the foot and the entire effect is exceedingly novel and smart.

This skirt will develop satisfactorily in silks and all varieties of dress goods. It is no more troublesome to launder than any plaited skirt and will, consequently, be a popular model in tub fabrics later on.

The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist, the skirt needs 10¾ yards of material 20 inches wide, or 6¾ yards 36 inches wide, or 5½ yards 42 inches wide, or 4¼ yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

DEAFNESS BOOK FREE

A book that will be the means of restoring hearing to hundreds of deaf people is now being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, a famous Deafness Specialist who has just perfected the best method for curing Deafness yet known.

This book contains the most helpful and valuable information in regard to curing Deafness, and every deaf person in the country should send for it at once and learn how to regain clear and perfect hearing. From beginning to end it's full of interesting reading and fine pictures that explain all about the ear and just what causes Deafness and the terrible ringing, buzzing noises in the head. It contains wonderful help for deaf people—new and important information that will be of great value. Best of all, it shows how Deafness can be cured, safely and painlessly, right at home.

Don't miss this book if you are deaf. Send for it NOW while this paper is at hand. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Coupon and mail it at once to **Deafness Specialist SPROULE, 6-9 Trade Building, Boston.**

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BLOW AT LAND FRAUDS

President Directs More Care In Issuing Patents.

Washington, Jan. 28. — President Roosevelt has determined to put an end if possible to frauds in the acquisition of public lands by individuals and corporations. He has directed that hereafter no patent shall be issued to public land until an examination of the ground shall have been made by an authorized officer of the government. The President's order is in the form of a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, and, under its provisions, orders are being sent out by the officials of the general land office.

Following is a text of President Roosevelt's letter:

"The Secretary of the Interior:

"Sir—To prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States I have to direct that hereafter no final certificate, patent, or other evidence of title shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the government, but the following shall be excepted from the force of this order: All claims which have heretofore been examined on the ground by an authorized officer of the government whose report is found satisfactory. All claims where heretofore an officer of the government other than officers authorized to take final proof, shall have been present at the taking of final proof to cross-examine claimant and witnesses, if such proof is found satisfactory. All claims where claimants' compliance with law has been established by contest or other regular adverse proceedings. Entries which may have been confirmed by virtue of any act of congress. Selection and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law when the lands embraced therein are, strictly speaking, in agricultural districts or when character has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law. Cases of reissuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the patent heretofore issued. All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved in accordance with instructions of the secretary of the interior.

"You will issue all necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. This order in lieu of my order of December 13, 1906.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

LESSON FROM ENGLAND

Peril to Nation In Child Labor.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senator Beveridge spoke in the senate this afternoon in support of his will to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor. He said in part:

"The census shows that nearly 2,000,000 child breadwinners under 15 years of age are now at work. Of these, almost 700,000 are engaged in work other than agriculture. Child labor on the farm is good. This bill does not strike at that. It strikes only at child slavery in factories, mines and sweat shops.

"Appalling as the census figures are, they are much below the truth. I here present affidavits showing the prevalence of the labor of children from less than 3 years to 14 years of age in states where the census returns show not much child labor employed.

"What this means to the future of the nation is before us in an example which has startled the world—the deterioration of the British people revealed by the Boer war. The inspector-general reports from 40 to 60 per cent, were unfit for military duty. Under size, narrow chest, bad teeth, decayed nerves, bad vision, and all the other evidences of race inferiority were the causes of rejection.

"Parliament appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of this decline of the English people. I hold the report of that commission in my hand. It is voluminous, minute, unsparing. It shows that the conditions of factory life, use of alcoholic liquors, insufficient nutrition, vicious living, poverty, and other like cause produced the physical inferiority of a people who, historically speaking, were only yesterday the strongest men and women in the world.

"It took three-quarters of a century to stop these causes that were ruining the British people. But in the meantime the physical, nervous, mental and moral undermining of the British people had gone forward."

After giving a resume of state laws and citing the difficulties encountered, the senator said:

"The bill is constitutional. It prohibits the transportation in interstate commerce of the products of child labor. The power of congress over interstate labor is absolute."

"It is all a question of policy and not of power. But the wisdom, nay, the necessity of the law, has been demonstrated by the facts already given. Can any man contend that it is wise for congress to prohibit the interstate commerce in insects, which may become a pest, but not in the products of child labor, which is fatal to free institutions themselves; that it is wise to prohibit interstate commerce in uninspected meats and adulterated foods, but unwise to prohibit goods adulterated with the labor of children; that it is wise to prohibit interstate commerce in lottery tickets, which is bad for the morals of the country, but unwise to permit interstate traffic in child labor, which is ruinous not only to the morals but to the citizenship of the republic?"

COL. BLAKE A SUICIDE.

New York, Jan. 25.—Col. John F. Y. Blake, who organized an Irish brigade for service in the Boer army in the war against Great Britain, committed suicide in a Harlem boarding house by inhaling illuminating gas. He had been dead several hours when found. Blake told his landlady —at he was much discouraged over his prospects. Prior to the Boer war Colonel Blake was a mining engineer in South Africa. He was about thirty years old.

CARRIES $95 MILLIONS

Naval Appropriation Bill Agreed on in Committee.

Washington, Jan. 25.—An appropriation of about $95,000,000 is provided for in the naval appropriation bill agreed upon by the house committee on naval affairs.

The bill provides for an additional battleship of the type agreed upon in the naval appropriation bill of last year. It also makes provision for two torpedo boat destroyers and appropriates $2,000,000 for submarines. This $2,000,000 is additional to the $1,000,000 for submarines provided in the bill of last year which has not yet been expended. Provision is made for about 3,000 additional sailors and 900 additional marines. The rank of the commandant of marines is raised from brigadier general to major general.

2,000,000 CHILD LABORERS

Census Bureau Issues Bulletin of Statistics for 1900.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The extent to which child labor is employed in the United States is set forth in a bulletin issued by the census bureau. The statistics presented are for 1900, and relate to the employment of children as breadwinners, of whom 1,730,000, in round numbers, between the ages of 10 and 15, were so employed. Breadwinners are defined as those earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry. By far the most important occupation for children is that of agricultural laborers, the number of children 10 to 15 years old so employed being 1,034,446. About two-thirds of the total number of child breadwinners were employed on the farms and most of these children were members of the farmers' families.

Next in importance comes domestic service, or the occupations of servants and waiters or waitresses, in which 138,065 children were employed, most of them being girls.

About one-third of the children employed in gainful occupations were 15 years of age, and more than one-half were 14 or 15 years old. The number under 14 was 700,623, or 45.2 per cent of the total.

Of the total number of child breadwinners 10 to 15 years of age, 72.2 per cent were boys and 27.8 per cent girls.

Almost invariably the percentage of breadwinners is much greater among foreign born children than among native born children. The percentage of breadwinners among negro children is much higher than among white children.

The cotton mills furnish employment to children to a greater extent than any other manufacturing or mechanical industry. In 1900 the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age was 44,427.

Of the 71,822 messengers and errand and office boys in the United States 62 per cent were district and telegraph messengers and errand boys, 23.3 per cent were office boys and 14.7 per cent were bundle and cash boys or girls. Nine-tenths of the children employed in such service are boys.

The occupation of the textile workers, or the needle trades, furnish employment to 35,070 children between 10 and 15 years of age, of which 5,136 were boys and 29,934 were girls. The total number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in the tobacco and cigar factories was 11,462.

Of the 49,993 glass workers reported in 1900, 5,365, or 10.7 per cent were from 10 to 15 years old.

Of the 23,657 children for whom statistics were specially compiled, 17,956, or 75.9 per cent, were living in homes with their parents; 3,380, representing 14.3 per cents, or approximately one-seventh of the total, were living with widowed mothers, and 578, or 2.4 per cent, with mothers who were living apart from their husbands, and whose economic position was therefore likely to be analogous to that of a widow. The number of children that were either fatherless or were not living with fathers, was 4,943, representing about one-fifth of the total number.

The percentage of school children in the total population, five to nine years of age, enumerated in the United States, was 53.3, which is only a little higher than the percentage (50.6) shown for the selected families included in this study. Of the number of children 10 to 14 years of age in these families only 31.9 per cent were at school, while the corresponding percentage for the total number of children of that age in the United States was 79.8.

But after these children reach the age at which the opportunity for employment as wage earners begins, their school attendance suffers.

In the families with child breadwinners, schooling rarely extends beyond the age of 13. Of the children 14 years of age 97.4 per cent were employed and only 1.6 per cent were at school.

Of the total number of children 10 to 14 years of age in the United States 7.1 per cent were illiterate, as compared with 18.8 per cent for the child breadwinners of the same age, included in this tabulation. For the messengers and errand and office boys the per cent of illiteracy is comparatively small.

By far the greatest degree of illiteracy is that shown for the children in cotton mills. In the south almost one-half of the cotton mill operatives, 10 to 14 years of age, are illiterate, and about one-fourth of those 15 to 20 years of age. The smaller percentage in the older group of operatives would indicate that a good many of these children learn to read and write after they are 10 years of age. But the percentage of illiteracy in the older group is still very high, rendering it probable that large numbers of these children are destined to remain illiterate for the rest of their lives.

JAPS AND PHILIPPINES

Only 277 Went There Last Year, Says Report.

Washington, Jan. 23.—That the tendency of Japanese immigration is not toward the Philippines is shown by statistics presented to the Philippine commission by W. Morgan Shuster, insular collector of customs, and contained in a report made public at the insular bureau. The report is for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, and shows that but 277 Japanese went to the islands in 1906, as against 1,235 for the preceding year, 2,744 in 1904 and 1,072 in 1903. In 1906 377 Japanese left the islands. Mr. Shuster says there has been a large decrease in the importations of opium and rice. In the latter case Mr. Shuster finds satisfaction because, he says, it indicates a greater local production of these articles. Business conditions at the port of Manila he reports as being considerably depressed, while, on the other hand, he says that Zamboanga is the banner port in the Philippine Islands in the matter of increase in customs collections.

The total customs collections from all sources throughout the islands for the fiscal year covered by the report aggregated $7,553,000 gold, a decrease of $710,313 from the preceding year.

In explaining the falling off in the imports of flour from the United States, Mr. Shuster says that the decrease can be attributed mainly to the prevalence of the boycott against American goods and manufactures by the Chinese, who are principal retail traders in flour in the Philippines. Likewise, he says, they are direct importers of this commodity in a certain extent. Eighteen months ago, he says, none but American flour could be found in any of the Chinese stores, whereas at present these places of business carry in stock principally Australian brands.

Of the total value of imports for the fiscal year 1906, $4,333,020 came from the United States, as against $5,841,512 for the corresponding period preceding, or a decrease of $1,508,492.

The total value of Philippine products exported to the United States was $11,580,169 as against $15,678,875 for the preceding year, or a decrease of $4,098,706.

TO CUT OUT FREE SEEDS

House Committee Decides to Recommend Their Discontinuance.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The house committee on agriculture decided yesterday to recommend the discontinuance of free seed distribution by congress. Instead of appropriating the customary $250,000 for this purpose the committee will advise in the report on the agricultural appropriation bill which it is now preparing that this sum of money be used for the purchase of rare seeds to be distributed by the department of agriculture.

RUNNING SORES ON LIMBS.

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema —Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Standby."

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor, and where it costs from twenty to twenty-five dollars to come up on the mountain. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

AN EMPHATIC STATEMENT

Roosevelt Would Not Run Again, Says Longworth.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Although speaking only for himself, and emphasizing the fact that he was reflecting the sentiments of no one else, Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, expressed some views on politics last night which on account of his relationship to the President, will doubtless be read with more than ordinary interest and move the average public man and politician to serious reflection. It should be stated, before anything he said is quoted, that his remarks and observations were elicited by a series of direct and pertinent questions.

About ten days ago a story was sent out from Indianapolis to the effect that Republican and Democratic politicians throughout Indiana were receiving letters from the Roosevelt Third Term league soliciting their assistance in organizing for the President, and declaring that, notwithstanding his declaration that he would not be a candidate again, he ought to be renominated and forced upon the ticket in 1908. It was also set forth in these letters that no man had a right to ignore a universal popular demand for his nomination, "such as exists with respect to Mr. Roosevelt." Mr. Longworth was asked whether any such movement, even though it spread itself over the country, would result in the President's reconsideration of his decision not to take another nomination. He replied:

"I cannot conceive any condition or combination of circumstances which would lead the President to change his mind on this subject. He made a definite announcement on the night of the election in November, 1904, that he would not accept another nomination. He has reaffirmed that determination on more than one occasion since, and, it seems to me, that ought to settle it. According to my view no further announcement on his part is necessary or called for."

"Suppose, despite his repeated declaration, a serious movement should develop next year having as its object his renomination, would he again declare himself?"

"In view of the emphatic position he already has assumed," replied Mr. Longworth, "I can scarcely believe that any such plan would be seriously considered by politicians. However, should the movement assume proportions worthy of the President's notice, I would not be surprised if he reiterated his previous declaration."

"In the event his friends disregarded his apparent wishes and carried their plans to their logical conclusion and succeeded in having the convention renominate him—what then? Would the President decline to accept the nomination?"

"As I said before, I cannot conceive of any combination of circumstances by which the President could be persuaded to change his mind. I cannot believe that the enthusiasm of some of his friends will carry them as far as that, however."

"Has the President a preference in the matter of who should be nominated by the Republicans to succeed him? It has been intimated frequently that he favors Secretary Taft."

"Even if I knew the President had a favorite and had so expressed himself, I would not say so. I do know, however, that he considers Secretary Taft one of the best equipped men for the office in the country. But the secretary may be unavailable by 1908, by reason of his appointment to the supreme bench, for, as you know, he is said to be slated for a judicial appointment."

"If Secretary Taft is not nominated, who, in your opinion, will be?"

"It would take a man who is a much better prophet than I to answer that question," said the Cincinnati representative. "I am not even prepared to say the secretary would be nominated if he became a candidate. But I have an idea of the kind of a man the convention will select."

"What kind?"

"In my judgment the nominee will not be a reactionary. I mean by that that the country will expect the Republican party to select a man who is responsive to the moral awakening that has been brought about during the last few years—a man who typifies the new political thought and realizes the importance of completing the task that already has been begun."

Although Mr. Longworth would not say so, it is violating no confidences to state that of all men who have been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination next year, Secretary Taft has been the President's favorite. It is possible the Ohio delegation would be divided between Taft and Foraker.

HOW THE SENATE VOTED

Dick and Foraker Voted "Aye" for Salary Bill.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The details of the vote on the house bill increasing congressional salaries are as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allee, Ankeny, Benson, Beveridge, Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burnham, Burrows, Carter, Clark (Mont.), Clark, (Wyo), Clarke (Ark.), Crane, Cullom, Daniel, Dick, Dillingham, Dubois, Dupont, Flint, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger Hale, Heyburn, Hopkins, Kittredge, Knox, Lattimer, Lodge, Long, McCumber, McEnery, Millard, Money, Newlands, Nixon, Overman, Penrose, Pettus, Piles, Scott, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Sutherland, Teller, Tillman, Warner and Warren—53.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Blackburn, Burkett, Carmack, Clapp, Clay, Culberson, Frazier, Hansbrough, Hemenway, La Follette, McCreary, Mallory, Nelson, Patterson, Perkins, Rayner, Stone, Taliaferro and Whyte—21.

MONEY, NOT FOOD, NEEDED

Rogers Says Provisions Can Be Bought In China.

Washington, Jan. 28. — American Consul General Rogers, at Shanghai, cabled the state department under today's date relative to the Chinese famine, as follows:

"Strongly advised that money contributions be sent instead of food at present. Provisions can be purchased at Shanghai at favorable prices. Time saved is a great object."

LAST OF THE BEECHERS

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker Dies at an Advanced Age.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the last of the children of Rev. Lyman Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, died at her home at 2:30 this morning. She was born in Litchfield, Conn., February 22, 1822. Death followed a stroke of paralysis about two weeks ago. She leaves two daughters. She was well known as an advocate of woman suffrage.

FIGHT THE OPIUM EVIL

Imperial Rescript on Subject Is Received Here.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Through Thomas Ewing Moore, the American charge at Pekin, the state department is in receipt of the Chinese imperial rescript covering regulations for the suppression of opium growing and smoking in China. By these it is intended gradually to eliminate the culture of the poppy, and viceroys and governors are instructed to see that the magistrates investigate and report on the acreage of poppy lands and issue licenses to farmers owning such lands on condition that the quantity of poppy be reduced each year and replaced with whatever crop the nature of the soil may be fitted for.

Certain opium dens already have been prohibited so that the young men may be freed from the temptation to become habitual smokers of the drug while the existing houses are to close their doors within a certain period.

All ships importing raw and prepared opium will be prohibited from carrying on this traffic within a certain time; that is, after proper regulations have been drawn up for the gradual reduction of the importation of Indian opium into China and of the planting of home grown opium in the provinces.

A CHECK TO DIPLOMATS

Senate Committee Asks Repeal of a Bill.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was reported to the senate today by Senator Hale, who gave notice that tomorrow he should call the measure up for consideration. Mr. Hale remarked incidentally that the senate was considerably behind in the consideration of appropriation bills. The bill carries $3,075,875, the same amount as was carried by the bill which passed the house.

The senate committee adopted a provision repealing the act providing for raising the ranks of American diplomatic posts abroad when foreign governments advise the United States that they intend to raise the rank of their diplomatic representatives.

FOR A GENERAL RAISE.

President Wants Pay Increased All Along Line.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The President today told Representative Davis, of Minnesota, that he was committed to the principle of the proposition in Mr. Davis' bill for an increase in the salaries of government employes. The President, however, thinks that any increase which may be made by congress should include also the salaries and pay of army and navy officers and enlisted men.

A BIG GARDEN

The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.

Now we wish to gain 250,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 12c postpaid:

1 pkg. Garden City Beet . . 10c
1 " Earliest Ripe Cabbage . 10c
1 " Earl's Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce 15c
1 " 13 Day Radish . . . 10c
1 " Blue Blood Tomato . . 15c
1 " Jersey Turnip . . . 10c
1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds 15c
Total $1.20

All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 16c we will add one package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog.

This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

STOMACH TROUBLE. Cured—Free Trial

A $1.00 box of Haskell's Tablets for stomach trouble sent free to any sufferer of dyspepsia, indigestion, heart fluttering, nervousness, sour stomach, distress after eating, sick headache, etc. It costs you nothing to try these tablets. They contain no harmful drugs—they relieve instantly. So sure am I that Haskell's Tablets will benefit you that I will, at my own risk, send you a dollar box. Give them a fair trial. If they help you, pay for them: if not, it is my loss. Book Free. W. S. Haskell, Dept. B. 842 W. State St., Marshall, Mich.

Be Good TO YOURSELF! "IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND." If you need help try my new invention—not a drug—the BACHELOR'S FRIEND, based on 50 years study. Free trial offered by Dr. Foote, Box 788, New York

MADAM MEADOW NOTED CLAIRVOYANT will answer Three Questions by mail, 10c. 546 East Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.

YOUNG LADY, worth $10,000 cash, wishes to meet young or middle-aged man with view to matrimony; no objection to poor man; will assist financially in business. Address MISS HART, Dept. 362—84 Wabash, Chicago.

If you want to buy, sell or trade a farm, send 10 cents for a copy of the Farmers' Want Journal, Dept. 20, Kansas City, Mo. It gives names of owners and descriptions of 500 to 1,000 farms for sale and trade and what others want to buy.

WANTED: Men each state to distribute samples of our goods and tack advertising cards. Salary $21 per week, $3 a day expense allowance. SAUNDERS CO., Dept. 3, Chicago.

BY U. S. MAIL

Send 15 2-cent stamps and I will mail to you one box of Spayd's Roach Powder, guaranteed sure death to bedbugs, roaches and all insects. C. E. SPAYD, druggist, Toledo, O.

GROWING FENCE POSTS

I have the hardy Catalpa tree seedlings, that make the best of posts, 200 for $8.00, 500 for $16.00. Sample sent on application. GEORGE HEIKES, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

CASH SALARY and all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contract; we mean business and furnish best references. G. R. BIGLER CO., X 417, Springfield, Ill.

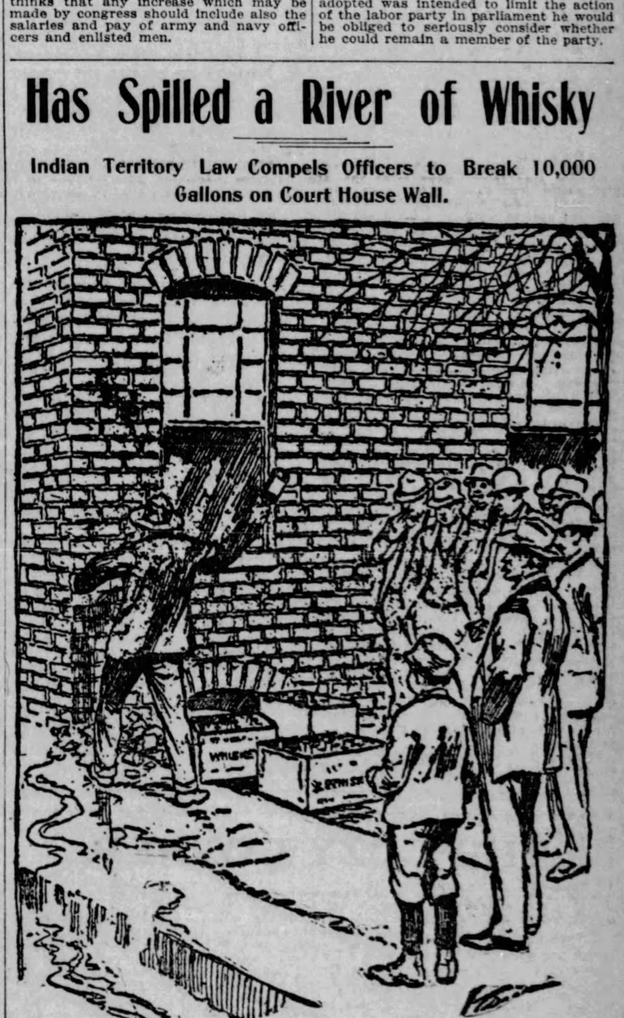
FAVORS WOMEN FRANCHISE

Labor Party Conference at Belfast Passes Resolutions.

Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 26.—A resolution in favor of the extension of the franchise to all adult men and women was carried at today's session of the conference of the Labor party of the United Kingdom by 505,000 to 268,000 votes, represented. This was an amendment to the original resolution which favored the extension of the right of election to women as well as the right to vote. James Keir Hardie, M. P., who was an upholder of the original proposal, declared that if the resolution adopted was intended to limit the action of the labor party in parliament he would be obliged to seriously consider whether he could remain a member of the party.

Has Spilled a River of Whisky

Indian Territory Law Compels Officers to Break 10,000 Gallons on Court House Wall.



THE COURT HOUSE CORNER IN MUSKOGEE—HERE THOUSANDS OF GALLONS OF LIQUOR HAVE BEEN SPILLED BY OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

At the southwest corner of the Federal Court building in Muskogee, I. T., the brick wall furnishes the buffer for Bud Ledbetter in action, and there thousands of gallons of liquor, from the finest champ

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

JENNINGS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

Keynotes of Harmony

SUNDAY.

When you celebrate your birthday, do not think of yourself as being another year nearer old age, death and the grave. But think of your life as being so much nearer the high state of life for which you are daily living and working.

MONDAY.

The fields and the gardens in the without require sunshine before they can bring forth richness and beauty; and it is the same, with the gardens in the wonderful within.

TUESDAY.

To cultivate cheerfulness is just as necessary as to cultivate ability; and the prevention or cure of despondency is just as important as the prevention or cure of disease.

WEDNESDAY.

Be strong; strong to overcome all evil inclinations; have complete dominion over yourself, and thereby you will have dominion over fate itself. Say in your heart, "Here I am to do all the good I can," and do it now, do it joyfully.

THURSDAY.

He who is grateful for every blessing that comes into his life, will constantly receive more.

FRIDAY.

The grateful heart creates the seeds of calmness and contentment, the foundations for peace and happiness and beauty.

SATURDAY.

Love thyself last; cherish those hearts that hate thee.
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace
To silence envious tongues; be just and fear not.

THE LURKING GRUDGE

Here is a story from real life in which the actors were people well known to the writer of this tale. It is a story of unforgiveness, and a long estrangement which for more than twenty years kept a mother and her only daughter apart. The actors were farming people, who lived in one of the middle states. The family was a small one, consisting of the owner of the farm, his widowed sister, and her young daughter. At the time this story opens, the daughter was only sixteen years of age. She was a bright and handsome girl—the idol of her mother and uncle, who was to her as a father.

The mother was a proud woman with high ambitions for her daughter. Her own life had been saddened by an unhappy marriage, and her endeavor was to guard her child from a like disaster. There came rumors hinting of her daughter's wrong-doing. These were sifted to the bottom, and it was discovered that the young girl had made a clandestine marriage with a hired laborer on an adjoining farm. There was nothing against the young man's character, except that he was poor and did not come of as good a family as that of the girl he had married.

When she knew the truth, the mother refused to have anything to do with her daughter. The uncle was more forgiving and helped the young couple in every way possible, but mother and daughter, though for some time living within a short distance of each other, were as strangers. The mother refused all overtures of reconciliation. If she happened to meet her daughter, she turned away without speaking, and remained, to outward appearances, unconscious of her child's existence.

The first years of the young couple's married life were years of hardship and struggle. The mother may not have known of her daughter's need, as she had forbidden the speaking of her name in her presence, but however it may have been, she did not try to help, either with words of comfort, or monetary assistance. The young couple worked hard together to make a home for themselves and their little children, until the young wife received a legacy from a relative that enabled her husband to buy a good farm in another part of the state, and to set them well on their way to prosperity.

The same relative willed the rest of his fortune to the farmer and his sister, putting them beyond the reach of financial anxiety for the rest of their lives. The mother moved into the city and began to enjoy the pleasures that money will buy. Her brother preferred to remain on the farm, where he lived a quiet, peaceful life, filled with just the right proportion of labor and leisure.

The years wore away, bringing no change in the division between mother and daughter. The older woman sent handsome gifts to the grandchildren she had never seen, but neither in sickness nor in health would she consent to go to her daughter or permit her daughter to come to her. The wound to her pride was so deep, that unforgiveness had become a fixed habit which she could not break. The eldest child of her daughter, a son, grew to young manhood, without ever having seen his grandmother.

"I wish I could see grandmother for once," he said wistfully, "I believe I could bring her and mother together," but his wish was not fulfilled.

Age stole upon the still unforgiving woman, and ill-health held her a prisoner in the house. Having thrust away the love and devotion that might have been hers, she was dependent upon her friends for comfort and companionship. She was a pleasant, wholesouled woman, the last one in the world from whom such long enduring bitterness would have been expected, and her friends were glad to give her their attention, but there is a difference between the ministrations of friends—no matter how true and devoted—and those of "own folks" who hold you dear.

And because her friends were so fond of her, at different times, when the presence of the daughter seemed almost a necessity, they tried to persuade the mother to send word for her to come, but their efforts were of no avail.

A short time ago the other member of the family, the kindly uncle and brother who had stayed on the farm, died after a short illness. He had been fondly loved by his sister and as fondly loved his niece, to whose home he had been a frequent and warmly-welcomed visitor. The grief brought by his death softened his sister to forgiveness of her daughter. Life, for her, was growing short, she may have thought, and she longed to speak or send the word which should bring her daughter to her side. That which she had so many times refused, became her dearest wish, but she was a slave to the pride that had kept her silent for so long. Fortunately there was a friend to cross the breach and speak the words which the mother could not utter.

The daughter came to the town where her mother lived, to follow her uncle's body to its last resting place. The mother, prevented from this office by her physical disabilites, waited at home, longing for, and yet half dreading the hour which should bring her daughter.

The rest of the story does not require telling. What they said to each other when they came together none will ever know, but, after many years, their friends rejoice that they are reunited. It was better for this to come at so late a day than never to have come at all, but the pity of it lies in the vanished years which might have been brightened by love and companionship between mother and daughter.

It seems scarcely necessary to point out the lesson which may be learned from this story, but you may read its message, if you will, in this little Prayer for Friends, written by Robert Louis Stevenson:

"Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge. Give us grace and strength to forbear and to persevere. Offenders, give us grace to accept and to forgive offenders. Forgetful ourselves, help us to bear cheerfully the forgetfulness of others. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare to us our friends, soften to us our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving one to another."

THE COZY CORNER

ONCE MORE THE CORN.

The poet sings: "One touch of pity makes the whole world kin." And I am sure I feel quite nearly related to the lady who wrote so feelingly about the trouble she had with her feet. It may be they are caused by some blood disease, but I do not believe it is large or small shoes that cause them; it is shoes that do not fit, and when I see parents buying any kind of a shoe for their child, I feel sorry for the child as they can never be comfortable with an unfitted shoe on their foot.

Bathing the feet frequently and rubbing them until they are perfectly dry, with especial massage over the places where the corns are most likely to come, help to remove and prevent their return unless the shoe worn is constantly aggravating the toe.

Borax dusted on the feet and between the toes after bathing them, will prevent soft corns forming.

It certainly could not have added to the appetite of the lady to have the "corn doctor" take a seat at her table, and show his continued interest in the comfort of her feet, but doubtless he meant kindly.—"Marian Grey."

A FLOWER SHOW IN JANUARY.

Through the courtesy of the schoolmistress, we are allowed to enjoy the following letter from "Mollie Moore," of the 'Cademy, and while we of the north and east are having such trying weather, where the only change seems to be that one day is a little colder, a little more disagreeable than the day before was, we can thoroughly enjoy the letters from the south and west that tell of flowers in the open air and balmy breezes that entice one to live out of doors.

I do love flowers, and there are so many and such a variety in this sunny land. Pasadena celebrated on Jaunary first, her eighteenth annual tournament of roses. One who has never seen this grand floral parade can scarcely realize the beauty and novelty of the floats, literally covered with blossoms from the Pasadena gardens.

On the high school float alone, this year, there were used more than 10,000 pink and white flowers. And then, the pampas grass plumes, the pepper boughs, the asparagus plumes and the smilax! ! Dusty miller, red and white geraniums, marguerites, roses and violets, were used in the greatest profusion. The horses wore garlands, the harnesses were hidden under ropes of smilax and roses, while the wheels were rolling floral discs. I wish I had the 'pen-power' to properly describe the scene, but can only wish you could come and see it for yourself.—"Mollie Moore."

KNITTED GLOVES AND MITTENS.

Among the fashions that return periodically are knitted gloves and mittens, which are this winter very much in vogue. These are worn over gloves of thin kid, or without gloves, and are certainly a most comfortable and sensible fashion. They are knit of Saxony. Spanish yarn or silk, and of any color preferred, and on number 14, 16 or 18 steel needles. However, the size of the needles depends much upon the style of knitting; these numbers are for ordinary knitting. Any one who knits very tight should use larger needles and smaller ones if the knitting is loose.

To find the requisite number of stitches for the wrist of a glove or mitten, allow twelve stitches to the inch if Saxony is used, ten for Spanish yarn and eight for Germantown; this with No. 16 needles. Thus, with ten stitches to the inch, for a wrist measure of six inches, twenty stitches on each of three needles would be required.

For the wrist, which can be made as long as you please, the rib stitch is used—generally two and two. Anyone who is familiar with knitting can learn how to shape the glove, to make the thumb and fingers, etc. For the fingers, the stitches on the hand are divided into four parts; the first, second and fourth equal the third, two stitches less. The backs of the gloves may be relieved from plainness by rows of purling, or may be knit in a fancy pattern.

THE HOME DRESSMAKER.

The methodical housewife does her "white sewing" in January. At that time she can obtain muslin, lace and embroidery at bargain prices, and with the aid of a good sewing machine she can prepare the family white sewing at a much less cost than it can be bought for later on, to say nothing of the superiority of home sewing.

Years ago the bride spent hours and days embroidering her wedding corset, and all of her underwear was the work of her dainty fingers, and the modern bride—she who this year will be a bride—will do the same to an extent. The corset, however, must be made at the factory, and is frequently formed of a piece of the wedding gown and fitted with the utmost care, for it is the foundation of the perfect fit of the gown itself. To this are attached the elastics which hold bridal, and colors to match each gown in the trousesau.

The corset cover is a most elaborate affair and of as many different shapes and patterns as there are people who wear them. For the woman who is slender, this cover is made with three or four narrow ruffles sewed across the front to give a fulness to the bust. These ruffles are finished with lace and stiffly starched when laundered and are very nice to wear with summer shirt waists. Corset covers are made of handkerchiefs, ribbon with lace insertion, and of all lace as well as of the wide embroidery that is sold for the purpose. They are finished at the neck, arm-holes and waist with beading and have baby ribbon to match the color scheme of the dress run through the beading.

The plain sack chemise embroidered on the front or finished with a simulated yoke made of a fine handkerchief, buttoning on the shoulder, is the most in favor. Patterns for these and the corset covers ready stamped for embroidery and containing sufficient material to make them up can be had for fifty cents to two and a half dollars. The embroidery cotton for working is also included in these prices.

The separate blouse and comfortable shirt waist will hold their own this season with the women who prefer comfort and convenience, but for those who long for a change from these, the fitted waist will be welcomed. This will be used in suits with skirt and waist alike and the waist will—mostly—be made to wear outside of the skirts. When worn under the skirts, the waist should be made with a flare at the bottom about three inches wide to insure safety from the waist slipping up, or the skirt slipping down.

These waists are made over a fitted, boned lining of muslin or silk, and give a woman a much neater and more clearly defined shape than is possible with the shirt waist.

Where Christ brings His cross He brings His presence, and where He is none are desolate and there is no room for despair.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

MARGARET DELAND'S JONQUIL SALE

MRS. MARGARET DELAND.

Margaret Deland, author of John Ward, Preacher, Old Chester Tales and The Awakening of Helena Richie, has a beautiful home in Boston which once a year is thrown open to the public for the purpose of a jonquil sale.

In The Pilgrim for February Jessie Wade Manning describes one of these sales and the following is a part of the story:

There could be no better background for the gentle jonquil lady than her artistic home in Newbury street. What care we if the east wind is blowing in Boston or that the thermometer is but a few degrees above freezing point as we cross the portal to the jonquil sale and are lost for the moment in a maze of windows, flowers and books. A moment later and we discover that we are in a most alluring atmosphere, among people who are crowding around a dear woman, whose kindly blue eyes smile a welcome to the stranger before she is able to extend her hand in gracious greeting. With her clear-cut features, a broad forehead over which a few stray locks run riot, and gowned in soft clinging grey voile, Margaret Deland in her jonquil setting is all that our fondest fancies have painted her—and very much more!

Standing in the blaze of gold among the bright-colored jonquils and daffodils arranged upon bookcases, tables and improvised stands, we realize what a tremendous amount of care and anxiety it must have been for this busy woman to raise, without a conservatory, these harbingers of spring.

Although these sales have been held annually for some years, our jonquil lady never tires in her task, but each spring becomes more than ever an enthusiastic amateur florist. The proceeds from the sale of the flowers are given to a charity in which Mrs. Deland is deeply interested. Like the true donor she does not believe in letting the left hand know what the right hand giveth; so there is no notoriety about this good work.

Mrs. Deland's philanthropic work speaks for itself. Many a stumbling sister has thanked God for the strong, friendly hand that has caught and held her before the final plunge; many a weak traveler for whom the pace has been too rapid and whose feet have slipped in the miry bypath, has lifted a face wet with grateful tears because of a helpful word, a kindly greeting and another opportunity to tread with renewed strength and courage the firm highway. Stern in her ideals of righteousness, unflinching in her recognition of inevitable penalties, her justice is tempered with mercy, and her mercy finds its source in her broad humanitarian love for the multitude.

FISH LARDED TO BAKE

A white fish lacks oil and always needs the addition of some form of fat to make it appetizing. Fish preserved in oil, fried in deep fat or broiled and buttered well are examples. Salmon or mackerel need no fat added for cooking or seasoning.

To prepare a cod or haddock for baking, have the head left on; it may not look sightly in the baking pan but when garnished it will appear much better on the table. Wash the fish and wipe dry. Cut some salt pork into strips as long as a match and twice as large and with a larding needle sew these strips into the outside of the fish with one stich, leaving both ends of the pork sticking out. If you have no larding needle, cut gashes and lay in larger strips of pork or make incisions with a large steel skewer and put a short small strip of pork in each. Use the part of the pork which lies next to the rind, the softer portion can never be taken successfully for larding.

Make a good stuffing of cracker crumbs and butter, well seasoned with salt, pepper and onion juice. Do not sew up the fish with thread but fasten it over the stuffing with two small steel skewers. Butter a fish sheet, or lacking this useful article butter a dripping pan and lay on two strips of thin white cloth. Lay the fish in the pan and sprinkle some fine cracker crumbs between the strips of pork. When the fish is baked the cloth will help to take it up without breaking.

HOUSEKEEPING HINTS

Do you have cold feet in winter? Some can answer this by "yes, and in summer, also." For these there is relief. First, don't wear tight shoes because they make your feet look pretty, nor thin soled shoes, nor hose that will cause your feet to perspire. Even if you were brought up to think woolen stockings indispensable in winter; don't wear them if they cause perspiration, rather wear two pairs of cotton or lisle, if necessary. Daily bathing in alum water, and after drying them, dusting the feet with borax, will cure excessive perspiration—not only of the feet, but under the arms.

For ordinary cases of cold feet at night, bathe them in hot mustard water, then dash a little cold water over them and rub briskly until dry, just before retiring. A hot water bottle, or a heated soapstone placed in the foot of the bed will often insure a good night's sleep. Have a pair of fleeced lined slippers where you can step into them when you are obliged to leave your bed. These can be made very quickly of eiderdown flannel, cut high on the ankles, and small enough so they will not "walk off" in wearing.

When your house is once thoroughly cleaned, keeping it orderly will make it seem clean longer. A disorderly room always looks dirty, while one that is kept "picked up"—all things not belonging in it removed, and the furniture dusted every morning, will have a much more inviting appearance, even if the floor needs sweeping. Let your house be bright and sunny. It is not easy to be cross or unpleasant in a cheerful room.

By using one-fourth inch iron wire for hanging a sash curtain, you can save about four-fifths of the price of the brass curtain rods. You can buy a little bottle of liquid gold paint and go over these rods, not only for the appearance, but so they will not rust and injure the material of the curtains, and use them in every place where you need a rod. You can have the rod cut in any desired length at the hardware store, and you will be surprised to see how far ten cents will go in making these purchases.

Did you ever think that in your conversation you label yourself? What you say shows at once the company you are accustomed to keep and the style of thought you habitually indulge in. If you are in the habit of hearing unpleasan criticisms, or of dwelling upon the unfortunate or disagreeable habits of others, you cannot help making it known when in company, by the use of unkind and fault finding expressions. On the contrary, those who have only kind and pleasant things to say at home, will have the same to say when in the company of others than the home circle. Be careful of the label you carry.

Using soda when scrubbing floors and tables, makes them no cleaner than the use of plenty of soap and water, and the soda will—after a while—give the boards a bad color.

White scrim, or any coarse cloth, can be colored a delicate pink by using the petals of old, artificial roses. Place the roses in a cup, pour some hot water over them and let them stand for an hour or so, then strain the water into the starch used.

If you transfer your Battenberg patterns to the back of common table oilcloth you will have a firmer surface on which to baste the braid than when the colored linen is used.

When a sewing machine is used every day it will be benefited by having a bath of oil put on it Saturday night and not wiped off until the following Monday. It seems to "rest" the machine and put it in better condition for work.

If holes come in your net curtains, try mending them with a fine crochet hook and fine thread. To one accustomed to crocheting, these "mends" will hardly be distinguishable after the curtain is washed, or the spots pressed.

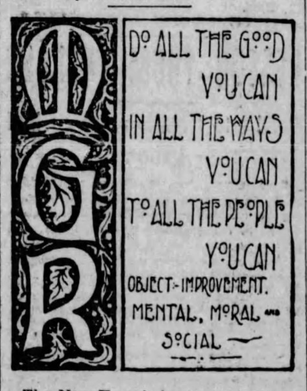
Salted almonds will be much richer and more easily prepared if they are not first blanched. Remove the shells, place the nuts in melted butter, stirring until all are moistened, then, after salting them generously, leave them in the oven until they are thoroughly browned. The sweetest part of an almond is lost when the nut is blanched.

The patterns for stamping goods are quite expensive, and sometimes one is so situated that they cannot obtain them when needed, even without consideration of the price. Equally good patterns can be made at home in this way: Draw, or transfer from some book the pattern you desire; then place this paper copy on a sheet of very heavy paper, basting it so it will not slip. Remove the thread from the sewing machine needle and follow the pattern with the needle, which should be a coarse one. Sift some common bluing, or chalk (according to the color of the goods you are to stamp the pattern on), place in a cheese cloth bag, lay the heavy, perforated pattern firmly on the material and rub over the needle marks with this powder. Carefully lift the pattern, place a thin cloth or a piece of tissue paper over the pattern on the cloth and go over it with a warm iron.

If this is a new experiment, it will be well to try it on a bit of cloth before placing it on the material to be embroidered. This pattern can be used for braiding or embroidery.

To clean a fishy cooking vessel, fill it with cold water and set it on the stove till the water boils. When boiling drop into it one or two red hot cinders. In a few moments wash as usual and the fishy odor will be gone.

It is said that dishes that have become browned by cooking in them, will be easily cleaned and restored to their color if they stand for a time in borax water, before they are washed.



The New Year is beginning well for us in that we have with us today two of our older correspondents who have not been very constant in their attendance. Let us hope that one of the resolutions they will make and keep, is that they will not be so neglectful of us this year!

Dear M. G. R. friends, I am coming in for a few moments to thank you for all I have gained during the past year through our column in The Blade, and to express the wish that it will be just as good, if not better the coming year.

To "Snowflake" and others who expressed their opinion on the Sunday excursion question, I extend my thanks. I have never yet felt any qualms of conscience about my trip.

One member of the Cozy Corner looked at this matter from the labor side of the question; while I do not dare to rouse discussion, I will ask if you ever thought what would be the result if all labor should cease from midnight Saturday until midnight Sunday?

"Annie Laurie," I am sure your name suits you far better than mine does me, for I am not at all like the Indian maiden, having neither her raven tresses nor her very peculiar ideas on friendship. She loved the pretty Lily—as she called Mabel Dunham—and would do anything for her, but her love did not include "Lily's" father, or uncle.

Indian names have always impressed me as pretty, original and are generally very expressive of some charcteristic of the person to whom they are given. Pathfinder's "Big Sarpent" is one of my favorite Indian characters.

"Miss Hazy," I am sorry your experience at our Winona was not as pleasant as I could wish it had been. If, on one of your days off, you had wandered out here in the country I should have been glad to have made one day, at least, enjoyable for you. I cannot see how it can make a girl any less a lady to earn her living doing housework than to do any other kind of work, and why she should be considered any more of a lady when she sits in the parlor entertaining silly young men and women, while her mother is toiling in the kitchen and her father working at his trade or in his office.

So with the young men; I would much sooner marry a man who follows the plow, or works at any honest business, than one I met recently who said his "profession" was that of "an idler." I could not refrain from quoting to him this:

"An idler is like a watch that lacks both hands,
As useless when it goes as when it stands."

—"Dew o' June."

Our other friend is "Capt. Nemo," who seems to be somewhat in the "blues." Cheer up, captain, and come oftener to the M. G. R., and you will find the world brighter.

It is quite a long time since I visited with my M. G. R. friends, but I probably have not been missed, for I know that if one pebble is taken from the river's bank it is not missed.

Time brings many changes to us all, and to me, at least, it has also brought misfortune, but I find comfort in thinking it might have been worse. So many kind and comforting words have been sent to those in trouble by the M. G. R.'s that I could not resist the temptation to tell you that I had been in trouble, hoping you would send me a kindly thought occasionally. Perhaps I have been so long absent that I have lost my place in the class, and shall have to begin again at the foot.

I have been greatly interested in the discussion of the "hired help" problem. The experiences given have been similar to ours, and we have decided that life is altogether too short to try to make over the help we hire. Early training and environment have much to do with the after life of both employer and employe, and years of earnest endeavor will not be sufficient to eradicate the earlier training of either. Something might be accomplished by hard work, but not enough to make it worth the while.

I wonder if our members are all taking Rip Van Winkle naps this winter, that we do not hear from them oftener. Let them take example by me, and, repenting of their neglect, come and do the best they can to amuse the M. G. R.'s.—"Capt. Nemo."

THE COOK.

Codfish Balls.

These, as served in a boardinghouse, are not always, it must be confessed, inviting to look at or appetizing to the taste, but try them in this way: Peel and cut in small pieces the potato and remove all bones and bits of rough meat from the fish, using one-third fish to two-thirds of potato. If the fish is very salt it should be soaked in warm water for an hour before using it. Place the potatoes in an earthenware kettle and place the fish on top and cook slowly until tender; drain the water from them and mash together, with salt, if needed. Then stir in the beaten yolk of an egg to "bind" the fish and potato, and form into little balls with your floured hands. These should be prepared some time before they are needed and placed where they will become cold. Place as many as will lie in a wire basket at a time, in the basket, and plunge it in boiling fat and let them fry until brown; lift to a hot platter and serve at once. If they are mixed right, they will not soak the fat, so need not be drained on brown paper. They will be brown and crisp on the outside and creamy inside, and will bear no resemblance to the kind made of chopped potato and "chunks" of fish fried in a pan, as we sometimes have seen and eaten, under the name of fish balls.

A way to use the remains of fresh meat or poultry is to chop the meat very fine and stir it into corn meal, making a mush that is excellent when fried. After the meat is chopped add sufficient hot water, season with salt and then stir in the meal as for any mush. Pour into a mold, and when cold slice thin and fry in salt pork drippings.

Banner Puzzlers

For Dec.

New Work.....Gay
Solutions.....Gay

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Rome in 106 B. C., and was one of the greatest commanders of his time. His military life began at the age of seventeen, and at times its laurels were thick around him. He joined forces with Sulla against Marius, and later was sent to Sicily and Africa to fight the Marian forces. On his victorious return, he was hailed Magnus. He was then sent as Governor of Spain. Here he remained for five years. In the year 70 B. C., he was elected a Roman consul. At the end of his consulship, he retired to private life. He was fond of his home, and his wife, a sister of Julius Caesar. He was soon called to public life again, and was sent to clear the Mediterranean sea of pirates, a feat which he accomplished. In the battle of Pharsalia he was defeated, and fleeing to Egypt was treacherously slain. Gay.

2.—CHARADE.

My first is busy all Summer through,
In loyal service for me and you;
Of my second there's plenty hereabout,
It's something we cannot do without;
My whole, though clumsy in a rhyme,
Comes very handy at Christmas time.
Lady of The Lake.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The side of an equilateral triangle is 99 ft. What is the side of another containing 1-9 the area of the first?
W. P. E.

4.—CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

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1.—A vowel.
2.—A kind of monkey.
3.—A circus.
4.—Full of knowledge (not always wisdom).
5.—Full of speech (not always sense).
6.—Talking idly.
7.—Pertaining to the 'ould sod.'
8.—A title.
9.—A consonant.
Centrals name the chief delight of modern medicos.
Terence O'Shaughnessy.

5.—QUERY.

Who can describe the Grotto del Cane, or Grotto of The Dog, and tell why it is so named? J. W. K.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"For not that which men covet most is best;
Nor that thing worst which men do most refuse;
But fittest is that each contented rest,
With that they hold."
Buckeye Jr.

Answers to Puzzles of January 17.

1.—Emanuel Swedenborg.
2.—30 and 10-11. (See Chat).
3.—Words forming diamond; J, tap, tenet, January, Peary, try Y.
4.—The Water Wagon.
5.—The origin of the famous 'Gordian Knot' was, according to tradition, as follows: Gordius, a Phrygian peasant, was ploughing in his fields, when an eagle settled on his yoke of oxen and remained there till the day's work was finished. He sought an explanation of the wonderful phenomenon and was told by a prophetess of Telmissus, that he should offer sacrifice to Zeus. He did so, and out of gratitude for the kindness show him, married the prophetess, by whom he had a son, the famous Midas. When Midas grew up, disturbance broke out in Phrygia, and the people sent to the oracle at Delphi to ask about choosing a new king. Their messengers were informed that a king would come to them riding on a car, and that he would restore peace. While the people were discussing this announcement, Gordius, with his father very opportunely arrived in the requisite manner. He was immediately elected king, whereupon he dedicated his car and yoke to Zeus, in the acropolis of Gordium (a city named for himself), and tied the knot of the yoke in so skillful a manner that an oracle declared whoever should unloose it, would be ruler of all Asia. When Alexander the Great came to Gordium, he cut the knot in two with his sword, and applied the prophecy to himself.
6.—Ralph W. Emerson wrote:
"I laugh at the lore and the pride of man;
At the sophist schools, and the learned clan;
For what are they all in their high conceit,
When man, in the bush, with God may meet!"

Chat.

The solution sent by W. H. Benson to his problem answered today is this: Suppose 12 lbs. sells for $1.20, which is 120 per cent., or 10 cents per lb. 1 lb. sells for 10 cents, and costs 8 1-3 cents. 8 1-3 cents, advanced 10 per cent. equals 9 1-6 cents. Sold at 10 lbs. for $1.20, equals 12 cents per lb. 12 cents less 9 1-6 equals 2 5-6 cents profit. .02 5-6 divided by .09 1-6 equals 30 10-11 per cent., rate of gain.

There was a very 'small and select' class in the 'Cademy today, consisting of Lewis J. Baird, Hawkeye and Lillian J. Anderson.

They all recited correctly, however, so the Schoolmistress had no reason to grumble.

Gay takes the Bannership for December on 'both counts.'

TODAY.

Let us lay hold of the happiness of today. Do we not go through life blindly, thinking that some fair tomorrow will bring us the gift we miss today? Poor mortal, when thinkest thou then to be happy? Tomorrow? What is tomorrow? How is it different from today? Is it not but another today? Know thou my heart, if thou art not happy today, thou shalt never be happy! Today it is given thee to be patient, to be unselfish, to be purposeful, to be strong, eager, and to work mightily!—Anna Robertson Brown.

JACK FROST

The Frost looked forth on a still, clear night,
And whispered, "Now, I shall be out of sight;
So, through the valley and over the height
In silence I'll take my way.
I will not go on like that blustering train,
The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain,
That make such a bustle and noise in vain,
But I'll be as busy as they!"

So he flew to the mountain and powdered its crest,
He lit on the trees and their boughs he dressed
With diamonds and pearls; and over the breast
Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that it need not fear
The glittering point of many a spear
Which he hung on its margin, far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head.

He went to the windows of those who slept,
And over each pane like a fairy crept;
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped,
By the light of the morn were seen
Most beautiful things! There were flowers and trees,
There were bevies of birds, and swarms of bees;
There were cities and temples and towers; and these
All pictured in silvery sheen!

But he did one thing that was hardly fair,
He peeped in the cupboard and finding there
That all had forgotten for him to prepare;
"Now, just to set them a-thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he,
"This costly pitcher I'll burst in three!
And the glass of water they've left for me,
Shall 'tchick' to tell them I'm drinking."
—Hannah Gould.

Hannah Flagg Gould, author of The Frost, and other poems, together with prose works, was born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1789. She was the daughter or Benjamin Gould, a captain in the Revolutionary army. Her father removed to Newburyport, Mass., in 1800, and there she spent the rest of her happy, uneventful life. Her wit, her genial nature, her hospitality and her popularity as a writer, made her many friends, and she was visited freqnently by authors of note. Her poems had a high moral tone, a patriotism and sprightliness that made them great favorites, and one of them, The Frost, may be found in many an old school reader.

Ice Cream and Matilda

Matilda was going to a party. She had on her newest white dress, and her prettiest ribbons, and her very shortest stockings, which left bare her plump, white little legs. She sat in the hall waiting for Nurse Katie to come and take her to the party.

Meantime mamma and Aunt Abigail were upstairs talking and worrying because Matilda was so timid and bashful. They didn't know what she would do when she met strange children at the party; but they said they supposed she would cry as usual. Mamma had talked to her, and had told her how brave she had been when she was a little girl, and Aunt Abigail had talked to her, telling her of a little cousin who never was the least bit afraid of anybody; but they said that probably Matilda would forget all about it when she got among the people she did not know.

While mamma and Auntie were talking and worrying, Cousin Tommy rushed in to see Matilda.

"Hullo!" he cried. "Where are you going?"

"Going to a party," beamed Matilda. "And I'm going to carry these flowers to the bride, 'cause it's her birfday."

"Who's the bride, and how old is she?" asked Tommy.

"Why, Dorofy Patten is the bride, and she's free years old, just like me."

"Hoh, she isn't a bride! You're not a bride till you marry a groom. Is Dorothy going to marry a groom?"

"I don't know," replied Matilda, meekly. Tommy's two extra years usually awed her into submission when he chose to assert himself.

"Well, I don't believe she is," Tommy declared. "Such little girls don't marry grooms. What you going to do at your party?"

"Oh, eat ice cream, and—and play house, I guess! Nurse says there'll be ice cream—lots of it!"

"Huh! wish I was going. I say, you'd better let me go along, or you'll get scared."

"Are you 'nvited to the party?"

"M—m—no," Tommy was forced to admit; "but you scare so easy, I don't see how you're going to stand it—you don't know any of 'em, do you?"

"I know Dorofy," smiled Matilda, "and I know ice cream."

"Of course," scowled Tommy; "but there'll be lots you don't know. You'll cry—you will! And then they'll send you home."

"Ithout any ice cream?" queried Matilda, with horror in her eyes.

"Course! They won't give you a bit of ice cream if you cry! You'd better let me go along, so you won't be afraid."

"But mamma said nobody couldn't go 'cept they were 'vited. 'Sides, you're not dressed, and it's 'most time for the party."

This last was a poser even to Tommy. "Well," he retorted, "I guess you'll wish I'd gone when you have to come home without a bit of ice cream!"

Katie came just then, and carried Matilda off, leaving Tommy all forlorn.

"She'll cry," he said to himself, "and then they'll send her home, and won't give her any ice cream—that's what papa did to me when I acted bad over at Mr. Coe's, and that's just what they'll do!"

When a big boy at the party spoke to Matilda, she was frightened through and through, and her lip began to quiver. Then she thought of the ice cream, and she smiled bravely. It was a puckery smile, but it answered every need. When she was chosen "it" in a game of hide and seek, her heart fluttered wildly for a moment, and she grew suddenly sick with terror—but the ice cream! It came as a blessed friend. She "knew" ice cream, and she didn't intend to lose her portion. In another minute she was smiling with the rest—her ice cream was safe!"

"I had two dishes, piled 'way up!" she told Tommy.

"I'm not 'fraid of folks I don't know any more," she told mamma and Aunt Abigail; "they're jus' same as other folks when you get 'qainted."—Emma C. Dowd in Good Housekeeping.

Get This Gold Pair Free!

Spectacle-wearers! Listen! I want to prove to you positively that the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles are ever so much better than any you have ever used before. That is the reason why I am making the following very extraordinary offer.

Send me your name and address and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester, free.

Then when you return me the Eye Tester with your test I will send you a complete five dollar family set of the Dr. Haux famous Perfect Vision Spectacles for only $1, and this will include a handsome pair of Rolled Gold Spectacles absolutely free of charge.

I also hereby positively agree to return you your dollar willingly if you yourself don't find them to be the most perfect-fitting, clearest and best you have ever bought anywhere, at any price. Send for my free Eye Tester today. Address,

DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO., St. Louis, Mo. I WANT AGENTS ALSO.

NOTE—The above is the largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the world, and absolutely reliable.

HONTS QUITS CANAL

ecomes Head of Ryan-Belmont Traction Merger.

Washington, Jan. 24.—In marked con-st to the treatment accorded former ief Engineer John F. Wallace, when retired from the Panama canal work ssume a more lucrative position with New York corporation, Chairman edore P. Shonts, who resigned as d of the commission yesterday follow-his election as president of the Inter-ough-Metropolitan company, control-New York's rapid transit and surface s, is given the most eulogistic sort of es, by President Roosevelt. end-off by President Roosevelt. Mr. Wallace, it will be recalled, was ed fore and aft, scored mercilessly, fact, for displaying such sordidness to leave a government position pri-rily because he could make more ney through private business connec-s.

Mr. Shonts was made the recipient of following flattering letter from Pres-nt Roosevelt:

y Dear Mr. Shonts:

I accept your resignation as chair-n of the isthmian canal commission to e effect March 4, with extreme reluct-ce.

I do so merely because I do not feel rified in preventing your acceptance the position you have been asked to e in New York—a position of such at consequence not merely to the peo-with whom you will be associated in business management of the enter-se, but to all the citizens of New rk.

You have shown throughout your as-iation with the isthmian canal com-ission such energy, administrative ca-city, fertility of resource and judgment handling men, together with such en-devotion to your work that I hardly ow whether most to regret the fact t the national government is to lose or most to congratulate those who to profit by your services in your w position.

With all good wishes for your future, d with the heartiest thanks on behalf the government for what you have e in the past eighteen months in the ally responsible position you have d, believe me

"Ever sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Secretary Taft has intimated that no cessor would be named for the airmanship of the canal commission. was asked if Chief Engineer Ste-ns would be made chairman, or what uld become of the chairmanship. e secretary replied, with a smile:

"You remember the story of the boy d the apple—'there ain't going to be core.'"

Mr. Taft then added that Mr. Shonts s made chairman to perfect the or-nization of the canal force, and that at work had been practically com-eted

It is predicted that the entire canal mmission will be abolished, leaving e chief engineer the official head of e great enterprise, responsible only the President and the secretary of r.

An important bit of gossip in con-ction with Mr. Shonts' retirement is e rumor that it will be followed ortly by his disposing of his holdings the Clover Leaf railroad, from the esidency of which he came to the mmission.

Three or four of the big railroad stems have been after the Clover af, and it is said here that the Van-rbilt interests will get it, now that r. Shonts is going with the Inter-rough company.

In his letter of resignation Mr. onts said nothing of his new post, t tendered his resignation, effective the President's pleasure, "but not er than March 4." This date the esident accepted, knowing of Mr. onts' plans for the future.

The Ryan-Belmont syndicate, which s obtained Mr. Shonts' services, ught them some time ago. Before ing so, however, Paul Morton, for-er secretary of the navy and now esident of the Equitable Life Assur-ce society, controlled by Ryan, lled on President Roosevelt and ac-ainted him with the intentions of e Interborough-Metropolitan com-ny. It is said the President then pressed regret at the thought of sing Mr. Shonts' services, but agreed t to stand in the way if he should elected president of the company.

Announcement was made at the war partment today that the offices of airman and chief engineer of the thmian canal commission would be mbined and that Mr. Stevens, the esent chief engineer, would be given e appointment, the understanding ing that he will maintain a residence the Isthmus. The resignation of airman Shonts, it also was stated, ll be accompanied by his resignation president of the Panama Railroad mpany, to take effect upon the same te that he will sever his connection th the Isthmian canal commission.

AGUE MEETING IN JUNE

hat Is Regarded as the Most Probable Date.

Washington, Jan. 26.—It is understood at while Professor Martens, in the urse of his talk Thursday with Am-assador Tower, in Berlin, regarding the assembling of The Hague congress, did t, in behalf of the Russian government, me any special date for the meeting, it d develop as a result of the conversa-on that the month of June would be obably agreeable to most of the pow-s that expect to participate in the con-ess. Seasonably, that is believed to be e best possible month and while Pro-ssor Martens will continue to sound her European powers to learn if they ve any distinct preferences, it is said at the decision of the exact date will ally be left to the government of the etherlands which must entertain the legates and that this government will prove the selection of June or perhaps ly as the month for meeting.

It is stated that so far as the program concerned, negotiations which have en in progress for the past six months more have made it clear that it is ultless to expect any universal agree-ent upon the inclusion of other subjects an those mentioned in the original Rus-an note of 1906 containing the proposal r the second congress. Also it is stated at if the program is to be enlarged at so as to include such subjects as in-rnational disarmament or restriction of rmament and the consideration of the rago Doctrine this can only be accom-shed by recommendations made by the legates to their respective governments obably after the congress has already gun consideration of the original pro-am.

ARNING TO OKLAHOMA

resident Says Constitution Must Be Modified.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The President d some Oklahoma visitors to the ite House today that unless the con-titutional convention of Oklahoma odifies the proposed provision relat-g to railroads and makes it conform the constitution of the United States. would not approve it. The Presi-nt said, according to Representative atson, of Indiana, who accompanied e callers, that while he could not be pposed to be a friend of the rail-ads, yet he believed the constitution ould contain some provision whereby e roads could protect themselves hen necessary. One of the provisions which it is said the President ob-cts is that preventing railroads em-oying help to protect their property case of a strike and to guard their ains. The proposed provision regard-g railroads has been reported to the ivention by the committee on rail-ads, but has not yet been acted on.

SHIP SUBSIDY MESSAGE

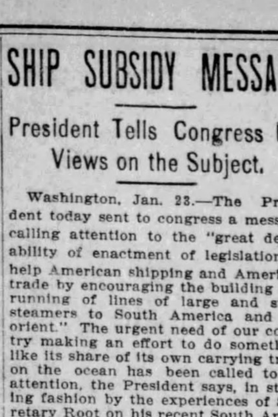
President Tells Congress His Views on the Subject.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The President today sent to congress a message calling attention to the "great desirability of enactment of legislation to help American shipping and American trade by encouraging the building and running of lines of large and swift steamers to South America and the orient." The urgent need of our country making an effort to do something like its share of its own carrying trade on the ocean has been called to his attention, the President says, in striking fashion by the experiences of Secretary Root on his recent South American tour. State aid to steamship lines, the President says, is as much a part of the commercial system of today as state employment of consuls to promote business. The President says the proposed law which has been discussed in congress is in no sense experimental. It is based on the best and most successful precedents, as, for instance, on the recent Cunard contract with the British government. The President discusses the bill now before the committee and says "it would surely be discreditable for us to surrender to our commercial rivals the great commerce of the orient, the great commerce we should have with South America, and even our own communication with Hawaii and the Philippines."

WRIGHT TO LEAVE TOKIO

American Ambassador to Japan Is to Retire.

Washington, Jan. 23.—According to a private cablegram received in Washington from a prominent government official in Manila, Gen. Luke E. Wright, American ambassador to Japan, has made known to his friends that he will retire from the diplomatic service next August and will return to his home in



AMBASSADOR LUKE E. WRIGHT.

Memphis, Tenn., to resume the practice of law. Neither President Roosevelt or the secretary of state have been advised that Mr. Wright will relinquish his post at Tokio.

WANTS WHEAT TO PLANT

Chinese Famine Report Comes From Consul Rogers.

Washington, Jan. 23.—American Consul Rogers, at Shanghai, has cabled the state department, under today's date, the following report on the Chinese famine:

"Famine conditions still worse. Chinese officials are sending the refugees home, being obliged to use coercion in doing so. Smallpox is prevalent. Will wheat for spring planting come?"

The Red Cross relief movement has already despatched a lot of flour to the distressed districts in China, and this will now be supplemented by a quantity of seed wheat in order that the famine sufferers may replant their fields.

ANOTHER BIG WARSHIP

House Committee Certain to Follow Recommendations.

Washington, Jan. 23.—It is practically assured that the house committee on naval affairs will recommend the construction of another gigantic battleship in addition to the one decided upon at the last session. As the result of a partial canvass made by members of the committee they are convinced that the house will approve an additional battleship as recommended by President Roosevelt and Secretary Metcalf. Chairman Foss, of the committee, said today that he expects the naval appropriation bill will be reported to the house before the end of the present week. The committee is meeting several times daily and has the naval program so well in hand that but little further delay is anticipated.

BARRED THE SOLDIERS.

Now Skating Rink Man Will Be Prosecuted.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Another case of discrimination against the uniform of the United States army has been brought to the attention of the war department by General Grant, commanding the department of the east. In this instance soldiers in uniform at the Plattsburg, N. Y., barracks were denied admission to a skating rink, although they tendered the regular price of admission. The post commander investigated the matter and, according to the papers sent to Washington, the excuse was made that the men were excluded because they were not personally known to the management.

It appears, however, that soon afterwards, six soldiers, not in uniform, and not personally known to the management, went to the rink, and were admitted. The post commander further alleges that the ticket seller announced to the men who were denied admission that "The uniform is barred."

On the ground that the action of the rink authorities was a violation of the bill of rights of the state of New York, which provides that any one conducting a public place of amusement cannot discriminate against any class, the war department has authorized the post commander to institute proceedings against them.

LOOKING AFTER THE JAPS

Allowed to Land, But an Investigation Will Be Made.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Although the Japanese passengers from Hawaii on the steamship Alameda, detained on here arrival Tuesday at San Francisco, have been allowed to land, according to a dispatch from Immigration Commissioner North, statements were taken from thirty of them with the view to ascertaining whether they had come to the United States in violation of the alien contract law. In the cases of some of them where their statements appeared suspicious, the men will be kept under surveillance by officers of the immigration bureau.

MEXICANS LOST HEAVILY

Battle With the Yaquis Cost Lives of 25.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 26.—Latest information received regarding the battle between Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians in Sonora, Mexico, says that the fight occured on the Yaqui river on Wednesday and that the Mexicans defeated the Yaquis after a hard fight in which heavy losses were inflicted on the Indians. The Mexicans suffered severely, losing 25 killed. With the Yaqui Indians were two white men said to be criminal refugees from the United States.

This information was brought to Montezuma by runners and is believed to be substantially correct. The scene of the battle is remote from communication and it may be days before details can be obtained.

FIFTEEN MILLION MORE

The Postal Appropriation Bill Carries Larger Sum.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The postoffice appropriation bill to be reported by the house committee on postoffices and postroads will probably carry between $205,000,000 and $208,000,000, as against an appropriation of $191,000,000 for the current year. Representative Overstreet, chairman of the committee, says that this increase will result from the additional pay of letter carriers and clerks and the enormous growth of railway mails.

On next Tuesday, the subcommittee which is preparing the bill will report it to the full committee, and it will probably be laid before the house next week. A decrease averaging about 7 per cent in the pay for the transportation of railway mails will be recommended.

REPORT ON LIQUOR BILL

The House Committee Finally Votes Favorably.

Washington, Jan. 24.—By a vote of nine to seven, the house committee on judiciary has decided to make a favorable report on the Littlefield bill which makes liquors in interstate commerce subject to the laws of the states into which they are shipped and provides that a C. O. D. delivery of liquor in a prohibition section is the same as a sale at the place of delivery. The members who voted for the favorable report of the bill were Representatives Littlefield, Pearre, Tirrell, Birdsall, De Armond, Smith, of Kentucky, Clayton, Henry, of Texas, and Brentley. The negative votes were cast by Parker, Alexander, Nevin, Sterling, Foster, of Indiana, Bannon and Jenkins.

OUSTS PENSION AGENCIES

House Votes to Centralize Business at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The house voted to abolish all the pension agencies throughout the country, eighteen in number, and centralize the payment of pensions in the city of Washington late yesterday. This action was taken on the pension appropriation bill after spirited opposition on the part of those having pension agencies in their states.

By a vote of 58 to 114 an amendment offered by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, restoring the number of agencies to eighteen, as at present, was defeated, and then an amendment offered by Mr. Gardiner, of Michigan, consolidating all the agencies in one, was adopted without division.

The pension appropriation bill carrying $138,000,000 in round numbers was passed.

KINGSTON IS RECOVERING

Consul Orrett Says No Americans Were Killed.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The American Vice Consul Orrett, at Kingston, Jamaica, advised the state department today that no American dead have been reported so far in Jamaica. The situation is improving and earthquake shocks have ceased. The sewerage system is all right and the streets are being cleaned up with the result that the sanitary conditions are improving rapidly.

No advices have been received at the state department confirming the report that Governor Swettenham of Jamaica, will resign because of his clash with Admiral Davis. It was positively stated today at the state department that no representations have been made by this government to Great Britain asking for the resignation of Governor Swettenham. In fact a high official said that the resignation of the Jamaica governor would be regretted by the American government, as many persons might think he had been forced out through the efforts of the United States government.

REPORTS ON THOSE JAPS

North Finds Many Had Left Japan Recently.

Washington, Jan. 26.—A long report has been received by Immigration Inspector Sargent from Commissioner North, at San Francisco, regarding the 44 Japanese immigrants who arrived there on the steamer Korea from Honolulu. It disclosed among other things that a unmber of the immigrants were those who originally had gone to Hawaii as a result of the work of the immigration societies in Japan in inducing their emigration. When evidence is obtained to the effect that such is the case, the immigrants are not allowed to land. Further information bearing on the arrivals on the Korea is awaited by the immigration office here.

The dispatch of Commissioner North shows that of the Japanese aboard the ship, 100 had left Japan as late as December, and 366 of them had departed from that country for Hawaii during 1906. The commissioner had a careful examination made of 17 whose cases he thought should be looked into particularly and 13 of them were found to be contract laborers; 162 of the Japanese said they were going to work for a railroad, but on being pressed to state specifically what road, they were unable to say. The recent arrivals, the commissioner says, are such as have been guaranteed work in Hawaii from one to three years by the immigration societies in Japan. On their arrival at Honolulu they are met by labor agents from the mainland who offer them higher wages than they were promised and they come to San Francisco.

RELIEF TO HOMESTEADERS

Senate Passes House Bill Extending Their Time.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The senate today concurred in amendments by the house to a resolution extending the time in which entrymen under the homestead laws may have to prove their claims. This is an emergency measure intended to benefit men compelled to leave their homes on account of severe storms and lack of fuel in the northwestern states.

The senate adjourned at 1:10 p. m. to enable the senators to attend the funeral services of the late Senator Alger which they did in a body.

POWER BEHIND STANDARD

Interstate Commerce Commission Makes Its Oil Report.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The interstate commerce commission today sent to congress a report of the investigations made by it under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, approved March 7 last, concerning relations of common carriers by rail to the production and distribution of oil. The report covers the distribution of petroleum and its products east of the Mississippi river, and incidentally, the Kansas and Texas fields. The report points out generally the methods by which the Standard Oil company "has built up and perpetuated its monopoly and the relations of transportation agencies to that monopoly." It is asserted that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued." Considerable of the ground covered has been gone into fully in the report on oil and its distribution, made public by the bureau of corporations.

"No instance," the report says, "is found where any railway company has been interested in oil lands or in petroleum production, and only one instance is known where officials of a railway company were interested in the production and sale of oil. This relates to certain officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad having owned stock of the Argand Refining company, which was on their recommendation afterwards sold to the Standard Oil company, and the lubricating contract which the road transferred to the Galena Oil company, a Standard company.

"The Standard Oil company largely monopolizes the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well until it is sold to the retailer, and sometimes to the consumer, and under ordinary circumstances its margin of profit is very large. Estimates made in the report show a profit on refined oil from the Sugar Creek refinery at Kansas City of from five to eight cents per gallon. A much higher profit is indictaed for gasoline. The sale of refined oil from the large Standard refinery at Whiting is correspondingly profitable.

"The evidence shows little basis for the contention that enormous dividends of the Standard Oil company are the legitimate result of its economies. Except for its pipe lines, the Standard has but little legitimate advantage over the independent refiner.

"The Standard buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose and paid for at advertising rates, as ordinary news. The assumption is that this literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil company.

"Possession of the pipe lines enables the Standard absolutely to control the price of crude petroleum and the price which its competitors in a given locality shall pay. It can raise the price in one locality and obtain its own oil from another, and reverse the process when it desires to do so. Whoever controls the avenues of transportation of the raw material or of the refined product can speedily drive his competitors out of existence, and the production of petroleum is no exception to the rule."

The pipe line system of the Standard, the report contends, is not a natural, but rather an artificial advantage. It is argued that the reason why long pipe lines competing with those of the Standard have not been provided is found in obstacles in the way of such undertakings, having been opposed by the railroads, whose right of way has generally stood as a Chinese wall against all attempts to extend pipe lines. Ordinarily, it is said, the Standard has not received rebates in recent years, so far as has been discovered, but it has, nevertheless, enjoyed secret rates, and the advantages so obtained over independent shippers have been of very great value to that company. Numerous instances of discrimination in favor of the Standard, resulting from the published railway rates were found, says the report. In this connection, the following is an instance given by the commission:

"A low rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds upon petroleum and its products existed for mauy years from Neodosha., Kan., where the Standard operated a refinery, to Kansas City. This was for the interest of the Standard; but when the Standard constructed its refinery at Sugar Creek, Kansas City, and connected it by pipe line with the Kansas oil wells, the rail rate was advanced from 10 to 17 cents per 100 pounds. While the railways insist that this was not done at the instance of the Standard, the significant fact remains in this and many other cases called to the commission's attention, that the rate was not changed until it came to be for the interest of the Standard that it should be changed, and it was also changed as that company would naturally desire."

In discussing the assertion contained in the report that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil company," the commission says that one method has been the organization of a perfect system of espionage over the shipments of its competitors, resulting in knowledge as to the destination of every car of oil leaving the refinery of an independent. The Standard agent at the destination, says the report, is held responsible if the independent oil is sold.

The report continues:

"It does not appear that the railroad companies have directed the furnishing of this information, or that the practice has been sanctioned by superior officials of the roads, but it does appear that such information is systematically obtained from railroad employes. The testimony shows that the Standard at one time, if it does not now, devoted a fund to the purpose of obtaining this information. It has frequently happened, when the supply of independent oil in a particular territory was low and a shipment was peculiarly necessary, that the shipment has unaccountably gone astray. Information also appears to have been given the Union Tank Line, a creature of the Standard, concerning the whereabouts of the cars, while such information was not furnished to other owners of tank cars and some discrimination in tank car mileage in favor of the tank line is shown for one railroad."

The assertion is made that it is the practice of the Standard, whenever a competitor erects a storage tank to which the oil is transferred from the tank car, to reduce the price of oil in that locality to such a point as to make the business unprofitable to such a competitor, while prices were maintained in other localities. There was much complaint that the railroads allowed the Standard to erect its tanks at convenient points on the railroad right of way and declined to accord this privilege to independent refineries. The commission says it is satisfied that such discrimination has been very generally practiced in the past.

The report shows that "at present every considerable railroad in the United States is buying of the Galena Oil company, one of the Standard companies, most of its lubricating and signal oils, the prices paid for lubricating oil, which is of three grades, being substantially the same to the various roads. The contracts generally contain a guaranty to the road that the cost of lubrication shall not exceed a certain sum per mile or engine mile, and provide for oil inspectors appointed by the oil company to supervise the use of the oil. The Galena company is rarely called upon to pay anything under the guaranty, and the prices obtained by the oil company are extravagantly high. Oils of the same grade could be bought in the open market for about one-half the Galena company's prices."

The report severely arraigns the Standard's methods of competition. On this point it says in part:

"The Standard has repeatedly, after becoming the owner of a competing company, continued to operate it under the old name, carrying the idea to the public that the company was still independent and competing with the Standard. It has used such purchased or independently organized companies to kill off competitors by such companies reducing prices. The operation of such fake independent concerns has been one of its most effective means of destroying competition. The Standard has habitually reduced the price against its competitor in a particular locality, while maintaining its prices at other places. When competition was destroyed it advanced or restored former prices. The Standard has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel. It has paid employes of independent oil companies for information as to the business of those competitors, and has paid employes of industrial companies to secure the adoption of its oil in preference to that of its competitors. It has followed every barrel of independent oil to destination. Its agents are instructed to secure customers at any sacrifice. It has tampered with the oil inspectors in different states. The laws of several states concerning the inspection of oil are singularly defective, and this has been turned to profit by the Standard.

"The commission's only knowledge of the competitive methods of the Standard Oil company is obtained from evidence taken under oath in this investigation. The Standard was given permission to explain or rebut the facts. This evidence, if true, demonstrates that the competitive methods of the company in the past have been unfair and even disreputable. Its motto has been the destruction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued without much reference to decency or conscience, and it is significant that the larger independent refiners sell the greater part of their product in foreign countries. One independent testified that seventy-five per cent of his product went abroad, and said that he could compete with the Standard in Germany, where its methods as followed in this country would not be tolerated, but that he could not compete with it here."

On the question of remedies the report makes these observations:

"More than anything else the pipe line has contributed to the Standard Oil monopoly, and its supremacy must continue until its rivals enjoy the same transportation facilities. The amended act to regulate commerce makes the existing pipe lines common carriers subject to that act, and the power to prescribe just and reasonable rates, regulations and practices, after complaint and hearing, is conferred upon the commission. But the pipe line tariffs filed with the commission are alleged to be of no actual advantage to the independent operators. The commission can only act upon these schedules after complaint has been made, challenging specific rates, regulations or practices. Some complaints are now pending. How far the amended act will prove adequate to the correction of such injustice as now exists in respect to this traffic remains to be seen.

"Since in the past petroleum rates have not always been established to promote, but often to check traffic, and the tariffs are more or less permeated with discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil, having been built up during a series of years in that view, it may be that this discrimination will never be eliminated by any process of complaint against a specific rate or practice. Judging by the past, discriminations in this traffic may arise more frequently than those now existing can be routed out by that method. As to no other important traffic is there an approach to the monopoly of the Standard Oil in that of oil. Under these conditions it may become necessary to the uprooting of established wrongs and the prevention of others that the government shall fix in the first instance the rates and regulations for the transportation of this traffic. This method has been adopted by the legislature of one state. It probably will be found necessary to disassociate in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities, the function of transportation from that of production and distribution. What other remedies in addition to those already provided it may be necessary to prescribe can be better determined in the near future by the results of experience in administering the present law."

PANAMA RIVAL STARTED

President Diaz Inaugurates the Tehauntepec Railroad.

Salina Cruz, Mex., Jan. 24.—In the presence of a great throng, among whom were most of the notables in the official and private life of the republic, President Diaz inaugurated the Tehuantepec National railroad yesterday. The chief executive touched a lever w ch set in motion a steam winch which was used to carry the first load of cargo from the steamship Arizona to a specially decorated freight car. Sir Weetman Pearson, the English contractor who built the road in partnership with the government, made an address to the chief executive, describing the work. General Diaz, repiying, declared the inauguration to be one of the greatest events in the past decade of Mexican history, and predicted a great future for the new Transcontinental line, which, he thought, would not be much affected by the Panama canal. The presidential train and three accompanying specials will cross the isthmus today, following the freight car in which the President placed the cargo. Arriving at Coalzacoalcos, the Atlantic terminus of the road, the President will break the seal on the car and place the cargo in the steamer Louis Luckenbach, thus personally superintending the transfer of the first bit of freight.

HOLDS PHILIPPINES SAFE

Explorer Says Japan Has Plenty of Other Fields.

Denver, Jan. 28.—In a signed article on "Japan" published here, Major Wm. Cook Daniels, explorer, who recently returned from an expedition in Borneo, says, "A Japanese-Russian entente is by no means impossible."

"Japan," Major Daniels says, "must colonize to fulfill her destiny as she sees it. The tropics do not attract Japan even as possessions, at present. China, or at any rate, a large part of China, comes first; an infinitely richer prize than all the land north of 10 south latitude and west of 100 east longitude. In good time she will turn her attention to these lands, excepting the Philippines, since the United States cannot be bribed with bits of China nor blocked by a European combination and would not give them up without a struggle. Java and Sumatra would do instead, so would Dutch Borneo, with Ceelebes and Gilolo for pendants, lying in the shadow of Dutch Guinea.

"England may easily find that an unprofitable Australia under the British flag is unnecessary to her existence. England may see that her safety would be better served by a flourishing Australia under the flag of the rising sun."

AN APPEAL FROM WILSON

New Orleans Not Pleased With Pure Food Ruling.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Secretaries Shaw and Straus gave a hearing yesterday to Representatives Meyer and Broussard and a delegation from New Orleans representing the sugar and molasses industry of Louisiana on the question of the use of sulphur fumes and lime in the manufacture of sugar and molasses. It was stated that Secretary Wilson, acting upon the advice of Dr. Wiley, the chief chemist of the department of agriculture, had expressed the opinion that sulphur fumes and lime in the manufacture of molasses, were injurious to health, and therefore their use, under the pure food law, should be inhibited. As the regulations governing the matter must be approved by the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of commerce and labor, the conference was in the nature of an appeal from Secretary Wilson's view. It was stated that quantities of lime and sulphur fumes were so small that they could not be deleterious to health and that their use was solely for the purpose of clarifying the sugar and molasses and ridding them of substances that would, if retained, make them altogether unpalatable. To inhibit the use of sulphur fumes and lime, it was said, would entail a loss on the sugar industry of Louisiana of at least thirty per cent. Secretaries Shaw and Straus will take the matter up with Secretary Wilson.

KING OUSTS PARLIAMENT

Maura's Lack of Majority Causes New Election.

Madrid, Jan. 26.—King Alfonso today issued a decree suspending the sessions of parliament. As it is evident that the new premier, Senor Maura, cannot command a majority in the chambers, an early submission to the people of the issue between church and state, through a dissolution of parliament and new elections, is the only means of clearing the situation. The clericals and the reactionaries are jubilant, as the mere fact of the conservatives being in power will give them a very great advantage at the polls.

GENERAL ALGER IS DEAD

Veteran Michigan Senator Dies From Heart Disease

Washington, Jan. 24.—United States Senator Russell Alger, of Michigan, died suddenly at his home in this city at 8:45 o'clock this morning. There were practically no premonitory symptoms that the end was near. At half-past 8 o'clock the senator had a pleasant chat with Mrs. Alger in her room and then went downstairs. A few minutes later the senator had a recurrence of the heart trouble from which he had suffered for a long time, and death came quickly.

The senator had not been feeling well for several days. Tuesday night he had expected to attend a dinner at the home of Representative William Alden Smith, but at the last moment word came from him that he would not be able to come. His physician had advised him against going out that night because of his not feeling very well. Mr. Alger had suffered for years from chronic valvular disease of the heart.

Dr. Jerry Morgan, Senator Alger's physician, in discusing the senator's death, said:

"General Alger had suffered for a good many years with chronic valvular disease of the heart, but of late he seemed to be a good deal better. This morning he awakened as usual about 7 o'clock, and about 8 o'clock got up and went about the room for a few minutes. Then he laid down and was at once stricken with acute oedema of the lungs. Ten minutes after he was stricken he was unconscious and did not regain consciousness. His death was quiet and apparently painless."

Dr. Claytor was called in, but the senator was breathing his last at that time.

Senator Alger was in the senate chamber Tuesday afternoon, where he stayed throughout most of the session listening to the discussion of the Brownsville affair. About 4 o'clock he retired to the cloakroom, where he sat with Colonel Ransdall, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and Senator Warner, of Missouri, telling war stories.

The news of the death was at once communicated to President Roosevelt and Vice President Fairbanks, the latter being the first to call at the Alger residence to express his sympathy. He was shortly afterward followed by Senator-elect William Alden Smith and Truman Newberry, assistant secretary of the navy, and his lifelong friend.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the residence in this city. The body will be taken to Detroit, Mich., for burial.

Senator Alger is survived by his widow and five children, as follows: Mrs. Charles B. Pike, of Chicago; Mrs. H. B. Shelden, of Detroit; Mrs. William E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Russell A. Alger, Jr., of Detroit, who is now in Florida, and Captain F. M. Alger.

GEN. ALGER'S BUSY CAREER

Soldier, Statesman and Successful Business Man.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24.—General Russell A. Alger has been the foremost figure in Michigan politics for over a quarter of a century. Born in Lafayette, Medina county, Ohio, in 1836, he was thrown on his own resources at 12 years of age. He worked on a farm to defray his expenses at Richfield academy, and became a school teacher and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced for a short time in Cleveland.

He removed to Detroit in 1860. In the civil war he rose from a captaincy to the rank of brevet major general of volunteers. He was governor of Michigan in 1885-1887, and was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1888. Gen. Alger was chosen commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1889. President McKinley selected him for secretary of war, and he sherved in 1897-9. He was appointed United States senator in 1902 to succeed James McMillan, and was elected by the Michigan legislature in 1903 for the term ending in 1907.

General Alger accumulated a large fortune in the lumber business. He was the head of Alger, Smith & Co., and the Manistique Lumbering company, which own and operate large tracts and mills in Michigan and Minnesota.

FUNERAL OF GEN. ALGER

Impressive Services in Detroit for the Late Senator.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 28.—The funeral of Senator R. A. Alger took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his home on Fort street west. The services were brief and simple as possible at the request of the family. Rev. E. H. Pence, pastor of the Fort Street Presbyterian church, which the senator attended, conducted the services. They opened with the reading of several extracts from the Scriptures, then a choir sang, another Scripture lesson was read, a prayer was uttered by Dr. Pence and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. D. M. Cooper. The casket was carried to the hearse and the funeral procession started for Elmwood cemetery. There was an imposing military escort in addition to committees from the United States senate, the house of representatives and the state legislature, the state officials and the commanders and past commanders of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion. The procession was under command of Colonel Cornman, of the Seventh United States infantry from Fort Wayne, and the military escort comprised the Seventh regiment, the First regiment Michigan National Guard, and the battalion of Michigan naval reserves.

BIGGEST DAM NOW DONE

Gates Are Closed on Helena Power Project.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 25.—The gates were closed in the Hauser Lake dam today. It will be three weeks before the power is turned on, as it will take this time for the lake to fill. The water will back 18 miles in the river and through the Prickly Pear Canyon, six miles in the valley below Helena. The dam is 640 feet long and 70 feet wide. The dam is the largest of its kind in the world. Fifteen thousand horsepower will be generated, and this with the Canyon ferry plant will make Helena the largest producer of electricity in any place in the country with the exception of Niagara. The power will run the Washoe Reduction works, the Anaconda railway, light the city and operate many of the Butte mines.

MADE THE FERRIS WHEEL

Death of Uriah Culbert, Marine Contractor of Great Lakes.

Laporte, Ind., Jan. 25.—Uriah Culbert, formerly state senator and marine contractor on the Great Lakes, died yesterday at Michigan City. He was born in Allegheny county, N. Y., seventy-two years ago. After spending four years in the California gold fields, he entered the stage and lumber steamboat business at Muskegon, Mich., and later became an extensive marine contractor. He constructed the Ferris wheel at the Columbian exposition. He leaves a widow, a son and two daughters.

TURNS DOWN A PENSION

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson Rejects Offer From the State.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 26.—The senate of North Carolina received today a letter from Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, declining to accept a pension of $100 a month provided under a resolution introduced a few days ago. "I most welcomingly appreciate this patriotic and loyal tribute to the name of my hero husband," she says, "but I do not feel that I would be justified in accepting it. I am informed that the laws of North Carolina limit all pensions to those who have not $500 of personal property, and as I do not come under this law I respectfully request that the bill be withdrawn."

Mrs. Jackson suggests that the money proposed in her behalf be appropriated for the relief of destitute widows of Confederate veterans.

In accordance with the desire of Mrs. Jackson, the bill calling for the pension was withdrawn from the calendar.

TO TAKE SHONTS' PLACE

Stevens a Famous Engineer and Railway Manager.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28.—John F. Stevens, who is to be made head of the isthmian canal commission in succession to Mr. Shonts, is already chief engineer of the commission and has won fame as a civil engineer and railway manager. His first engineering service was with the city of Minneapolis. Later he located the Sabine Pass and Northwestern road, subsequently serving in the engineering departments of the Denver & Rio Grande, St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, Denver, South Shore &

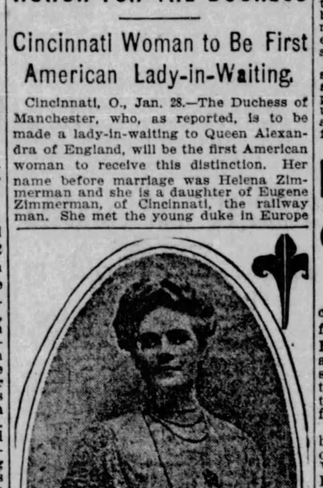
JOHN F. STEVENS.

Atlantic and the Spokane Falls and Northern lines. In 1899 Mr. Stevens was chosen chief engineer of the Great Northern and subsequently became vice president of the Rock Island system in charge of operation. He resigned the latter position to act as railway expert in the Philippine Islands, and was on the point of starting there when the sudden return of John F. Wallace from Panama resulted in Mr. Stevens being appointed. Mr. Stevens is a native of Maine and is 54 years old. His home is in Chicago.

HONOR FOR THE DUCHESS

Cincinnati Woman to Be First American Lady-in-Waiting.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 28.—The Duchess of Manchester, who, as reported, is to be made a lady-in-waiting to Queen Alexandra of England, will be the first American woman to receive this distinction. Her name before marriage was Helena Zimmerman and she is a daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, the railway man. She met the young duke in Europe



DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER

a few seasons before their marriage and he at once paid assiduous court to her, the result being their marriage on November 14, 1900. The union, it is alleged, was against the expressed wish of the duke's mother, now Dowager Duchess of Manchester and formerly Consuelo Yznaga de Valle of Louisiana. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have one son, known as Viscount Mandeville, who was born October 2, 1902. The full name of the duke is William Angus Drogo Montagu. He is the ninth to bear the title. He has two seats in Ireland, Tandaragee Castle and Kimbolton Castle, the latter containing many relics of Catharine of Arragon.

STOPS JAPS IN 'FRISCO

Contract Labor Law May Bar Them Out.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Honolulu with about 200 Japanese laborers aboard yesterday. These were refused landing by Immigration Commissioner North under instructions from Washington. It is presumed that the Japanese came to Honolulu under contract and after serving a short term of employment in the Hawaiian islands were sent to Pacific coast points under contract.

FOUNDS A NEW ORDER

Voliva Confesses Defeat In Zion City Strife.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Wilbur Glenn Voliva, the man whom Dowie brought from Australia, elevated in his church at Zion City to a position second in authority only to himself, and who usurped Dowie's place as leader at the first opportunity, has confessed defeat in his efforts to reunite Dowie's warring subjects.

The factional strife at Zion City and controversy in the courts over creditors' claims have proved too much for him, and he will desert the city and found a new religious community elsewhere. Dowie, dying, is welcome to the dilapidated city and the few families that remain faithful to him.

Rumors that Voliva meant to beat a retreat were current several months ago when he sent his right hand man, Overseer Speicher, to the Pacific coast, ostensibly to assume charge of the members of the cult in that part of the country. It now develops that Speicher was ordered to seek out a likely site on the Pacific slope for a new religious community over which Voliva should be supreme ruler.

Last night in his sermon at the Chicago Tabernacle of the Faith on Michigan avenue, Voliva announced that he, himself, would leave shortly on a tour of inspection, traversing the country from Seattle to Los Angeles. Somewhere in that vicinity, he announced, he expected to find the "Garden spot of America," which should serve as a site for his new religious community.

"I want all of you to accompany me who will," said Voliva. "I expect to gain many new adherents, also. We will avoid the mistakes of Dowieism. Our new community will be founded on Christian socialism and we will be a community of tillers of the soil and get back to God and nature. No one will be exalted at the expense of anyone else. There will be no mansions such as Dowie built for himself beside the humble homes of his followers."

Voliva's project is considered by many of the residents of Zion City to be a confession of defeat in his ambitious plans to regenerate Dowieism, and despondency has settled on those residents who have invested all their savings in the community and relied on Voliva to help them realize something on their investment.

Dowie probably never will leave his bed in Shiloh house at Zion City and his prediction of prosperity for those who will adhere to him are not taken seriously. It is understood that a few of Voliva's followers already have agreed to desert the ruined city and assist him in founding his new religious community.

PRELIMINARIES ALL DONE

So Says Shonts at Kansas City Banquet.

Kansas City, Jan. 25.—"We have created a state. We have made the isthmus a healthy place to live. We have created a great human machine and accumulated the plant with which to carry on the work. We have completed the engineering plans upon which the work is to proceed."

In these words, Theodore P. Shonts, who will retire soon from the chairmanship of the isthmian canal commission, summarized the progress of construction work on the Panama canal in an address at a dinner of the Knife and Fork club here last night.

Mr. Shonts continued:

"As to the manner in which the creative task has been performed, we are content to let the facts speak for themselves. You will not misunderstand me, I am sure, if I cite one tribute, as gratifying as it is just, to those associates and agents of the commission whose unswerving loyalty and untiring zeal have made possible the results achieved. After personal inspection of the field, President Roosevelt said in his message:

"'The wisdom of the canal management has been shown in nothing more clearly than in the way in which the foundations have been laid.'

"In giving you an account of what has been done during the creative period I ask you to bear in mind that we are working 2,000 miles from a base of supplies in a country that was literally destitute of everything we needed

STOESSEL IN POVERTY

Heroic Defender of Port Arthur Feels Pinch of Hunger.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—A report was circulated recently in St. Petersburg that General Stoessel had been obliged by necessity to seek financial aid from a benevolent organization indirectly connected with the Russian army. Confirmation or denial of this report was refused at the office of the institution, but its truth is considered highly probable by those who know into what desperate straits Stoessel has fallen.

It appears as if only yesterday when Stoessel's bravery, his indomitable perseverance and endurance, his indifference to hardships and danger, were extolled in America, Europe and Asia. The German emperor conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in his gift, in token of his holding Port Arthur so long against the aggressive Japs. Stoessel, in brief, reached the zenith of fame.

Then assertions began to be made soon after the fall of Port Arthur that its defense had not been conducted in an efficient manner, and that General Stoessel had committed a number of grave mistakes. These criticisms were supplemented by accusations of cowardice and treachery. Stoessel was charged with handing over the fortress to the Japanese in spite of the fact that he still possessed sufficient troops, stores and ammunition to hold out for a further period of many months.

Finally, after a long period of tribulation a court-martial met to try General Stoessel. General Floug, another high officer who took a prominent part in the Manchurian campaign, presided. A leading lawyer was permitted to act as counsel for the defense.

The military judges followed no established rules of procedure. They accepted or rejected evidence according to their whims. Evidence proffered by General Stoessel to prove his innocence was rejected, but witnesses against him were allowed to discourse on their impressions for hours together. The whole course of the court-martial led impartial observers to the conclusion that it was cut and dried beforehand.

Yet this military tribunal, despite its judicial character, was not able to find General Stoessel guilty, so it shuffled out of the affair by administering a reprimand to the accused man. This course ruined Stoessel without exposing his military judges to any disagreeable consequences. General Stoessel left the court, not branded as a coward and traitor, but with a different stain on his character to render him an outcast forever.

General Stoessel, although still in the prime of life, is a broken man. His hair has turned gray, his face is furrowed with lines of care, and his shoulders are bent. He sees no prospect of ever being able to clear his name. Nevertheless, he is convinced that when the history of the defense of Port Arthur is written in full it will be seen that he did his duty as a man and as a soldier.

DE MARTENS SEES TOWER

Talks Hague Conference With American Ambassador.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Professor DeMartens, of St. Petersburg, lunched with Ambassador Tower yesterday and had a second talk with him regarding the position of the United States towards the second peace conference at The Hague. Foreign Secretary Taschisky and Prof. DeMartens had a preliminary meeting at the foreign office Wednesday concerning Germany's wishes regarding the conference and the secretary delegated Dr. Kriege, of the international law division of the foreign office, to explain Germany's views fully, pointing out that Germany is ready to go into the conference whenever it is agreeable to the other powers.

The second peace conference is considered to be more important than the first, as it probably will be seen from its deliberation whether the world has really advanced to the point where it is realized that the relations between peoples and governments can be modified and adjusted by the counsel and moral weight of their neighbors.

TROOPS DEFEAT YAQUIS

Mexicans in Bloody Engagement With the Indians.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 25.—Reports were received last night of a desperate fight between Yaqui Indians and Mexican troops in the mountainous region southeast of Guaymas, Sonora, in the section in which is the station of Lencho, which was destroyed by the Yaquis in December.

The Mexican troops have been hunting the Yaquis since the Lancho incident, and have had frequent skirmishes with them, but not until Wednesday were they able to force an engagement with any considerable force. In this fight twenty Mexicans were killed and a number wounded. The Yaquis were defeated with considerable loss, but as they took both their dead and wounded with them when retreating, it is not known how many were killed.

Owing to the remoteness of the conflict from communication, particulars cannot yet be obtained. Representatives of the Mexican government are without details of the engagement.

1,000 LIVES ENDANGERED

Mine Explosion in France Causes Terrible Disaster.

Lens, France, Jan. 28.—A terrible disaster, involving the loss of many lives, has occurred in a coal mine at Lievin, in the Courriers district. The catastrophe was due to an explosion of firedamp in one of the pits.

A panic followed the explosion after the greater part of the population of the town rushed to the mouths of the pits, preventing the work of rescue until the gendarmerie restored a semblance of order.

The mayor of Lievin, who is an old miner, is superintending the work of rescue. Of the 812 miners who descended into the pit this morning 680 had been brought to the surface at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The bodies of the chief engineer and his two assistants, horribly mangled, were recovered. It is not yet known how many lives were lost as a result of the explosion.

TUFTS GETS A BIG SUM

Trustees of College Surprised With $200,000 Gift.

Boston, Jan. 25.—By the will of John C. Frye, of Boston, Tufts College gets a bequest of nearly $200,000. The news was a great surprise to the college authorities. It is not known how soon the college will come into the sum, as the will is somewhat involved.

Mr. Frye died some years ago and left his property to his sons, but provided that if they died without issue the property should revert to the college.

Thomas H. Armstrong, vice president of the board of trustees of the college, said that in his opinion the money would come to the college within a year.

BEST If your nerves are unstrung, or your blood impure; if your kidneys or bladder are strained; if dreams annoy you, or varicose veins make your life miserable; if you lack ambition and are weak anywhere that you should be strong; if you are losing your memory and getting old before your time, you need the BEST medicine on earth—the one that does NOT contain poison and does NOT excite or stimulate—the one that CURES easily and cheaply—the one that cured over 500,000 in 8 years. Such is

Beck's Wonder-Worker Tablets

Sold at only $1. Send me 2-cent stamp for expose of false promise and C. O. D. medicine schemes, and sworn proof that my Wonder-Workers are the greatest vitalizing force on earth.

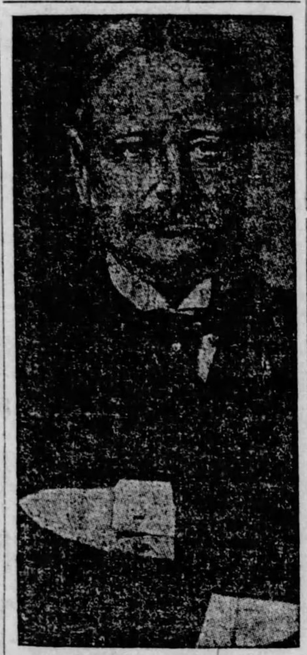
GEO. S. BECK, 18 Main St., Springfield, O.

SOCIALISTS ARE BEATEN

German Elections a Victory for the Government.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The government has won a definite victory in the general election for a new reichstag. The Liberal, Radical and Conservative parties supporting Prince Von Buelow's colonial policy, have won at least twenty seats, but more important for the government than the success of its colonial plans is the smashing defeat administered to the Socialists, who will lose seventeen or eighteen seats.

This is the first election since 1887 that the Socialists have not increased their representation in the reichstag by from five to twenty seats. They have lost especially in several large cities,



PRINCE VON BUELOW.

among these places being Breslau, Halle, Magdeburg, Leipzig and Koenigsberg. The Clerical Center holds almost all of its former 100 seats, having lost one or two to the Poles in Silesia. There is a possibility, however, that reballoting in the undicided districts may lose one or two seats to the Conservative party.

The Conservatives have won six seats, two from the Anti-Semite, two from the National Liberals and two from the Socialists.

Reballoting probably will be necessary in 175 constituencies, so that complete returns will not be in before February 5th.

Certain districts in Upper Bavaria that are snowbound, have not yet been heard from, but they are considered safe for the Center party.

When it became evident at a late hour last night that the government had won, immense crowds streamed from the neighborhood of the newspaper offices toward the palace in the Wilhelmstrasse of Chancellor Von Buelow. The people massed in front of the building and sang "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz" (Hail to thee, with the crown of victory).

TERRORISTS KILL NINE

Police Shoot Three Dead at Lodz and Grodno.

Gordno, Russia, Jan. 26.—As a result of a general exchange of shots between the authorities and a number of terrorists on the streets of Gordno yesterday, five policemen, a prison warden, and one terrorist were killed and a number of persons wounded.

The trouble started when two men, without warning, shot and killed a prison warden.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Jan. 26.—A band of terrorists shot and killed a policeman and two soldiers who were accompanying him on the streets here yesterday. A patrol at once retaliated by firing a volley down the street. Two passersby were killed and several were wounded. The murderers escaped.

STARVING JAP SEAMEN

Eighteen Were Found by Passing Steamer.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25.—Eighteen shipwrecked Japanese seamen, taken from the sinking Japanese schooner Kayama Maru, 146 tons, about 200 miles off the Japanese coast, were landed here yesterday by the steamer Jydeus, which reached port from Liverpool via the Orient. The Japanese had been without food for 10 days and had been living on a few grains of rice scraped from the hold. They were emaciated and suffering from lack of food and water. The schooner left Maiko December 18 for Kobe and had been blown off shore and badly strained in a southwest gale. She was abandoned and fire was put to her to remove the derelict from the path of shipping. Capt. Uyegaki and crew were taken in charge by the Japanese consul and will be returned to Japan by him.

DEFENDS NEW THEOLOGY

London Pastor Says It Is Return to Early Faith.

London, Jan. 25.—The acute and increasing controversy regarding the so-call new theology has led the Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, pastor of the London City Temple, to make a fresh statement, in which he points out the unfitness of the appellative and declares that the truths for which he stands are the earliest of all in Christian experience, going back beyond Augustine to the early church.

The starting point of the church, he says, was the insistence of divine immanence instead of divine transcendence, which had led to practical dualism, the setting of God against the world. After admitting that it is useless to protest against a designation already commonly adopted Mr. Campbell concludes:

"This is only incidentally a theological movement. It is far more—a moral and spiritual movement. It is a religious quickening. It is a spontaneous rising of every church in Christendom, and sooner or later it will call the whole civilized world back to God. It will put an end to the alienation of the masses on one hand and the intellectual classes on the other from religion. It is the gospel of humanity, of God and of the divinity of man."

KAISER SENDS GREETINGS

Tariff Experts Will Carry Home Message to Roosevelt.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Ambassador Tower presented the American tariff commissioners, Messrs. North, Gerry and Stone, to Emperor William yesterday. His majesty conversed with the commissioners informally for an hour. He expressed gratification at the satisfactory results of their mission and asked Mr. North, head of the commission, who sails for the United States January 30, to deliver a cordial personal message from him to President Roosevelt. Foreign Secretary Tschirsky was present during the interview.

HUNDREDS DIE IN MINE

Explosion of Firedamp Kills Many in Germany.

Searbruck, Rheinish Prussia, Jan. 28.—Two hundred and fifty coal miners were entombed early this morning at the Reden shaft by an explosion of firedamp.

One hundred and sixty-four bodies and seventeen dangerously injured miners had been taken from the mine at three this afternoon.

At 4 p. m. an outbreak of fire in the Reden mine drove out the rescuers. It is considered probable that 30 or 40 men are still in the pit. The number of dead is now estimated at 200.

TROOPS TO LEAVE SOON

Russia Will Get Out of Manchuria at Once.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The Russian government has decided to withdraw its troops from Manchuria immediately, instead of awaiting the date, April 15, fixed by the Russo-Japanese agreement. The governments of China and Japan have been notified of the decision and of the steps already taken by Russia assuring the completion of the evacuation at an early date, leaving only the railway guard, which is in accordance with the treaty of Portsmouth. There are about 20,000 troops to be withdrawn.

A CARNEGIE UNIVERSITY

Steel King Is to Follow Rockefeller in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Andrew Carnegie is to have his name perpetuated in Chicago by a university bearing his name. Articles of incorporation were filed in the county recorder's office yesterday.

The object and limitations of the new university as set forth in the articles of incorporation are:

"The object is to establish and conduct a university for the teaching of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, science and arts, laws, theology, and all kindred branches of learning. The corporation shall not be conducted for profit, but solely as an educational institution as the board of managers shall determine, in accordance with the laws and constitution of the state of Illinois."

WOMAN OWNS MUCH LAND

Mrs. King, of Santa Gertrudes, Texas, Is Extremely Wealthy.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 28.—Mrs. H. M. King, of Santa Gertrudes, Tex., is one of the richest women in the world. She owns a ranch of 1,000,000 acres, twice as big as Rhode Island and as large as the whole of Delaware. By the purchase of the Los Laurels ranch, adjacent to her own ranch, at Santa Gertrudes, Mrs. King becomes the largest ranch owner on the globe. The Los Laurels ranch consists of 170,000 acres. Mrs. King has more than 100,000 head of cattle, and the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad runs through her property for more than 100 miles.

During the last year she has given away 65,000 acres—30,000 for the building of the railroad and 30,000 to the town of Kingsville, named after her husband. It is more than 50 miles from her doorway to her front gate.

Mrs. King's ranch is an enormous revenue producer. While most of her land is used for stock raising practically every acre is susceptible of the highest cultivation. In the last few years it has increased in value from 15 to 20 cents an acre to $15 to $20. It is all in the artesian water belt and can be irrigated.

Such land under cultivation is selling for $150 per acre.

HOW TO EXTERMINATE RATS

Spread Pneumonia Among Them, and Let Them Die.

Milwaukee, Jan. 23.—All of the rats and mice from one end of the world to the other are doomed to die. This is not a mere prophecy, for the health officials of Milwaukee have learned of a new virus that will cause every rat and mouse to die from a disease the symptoms of which resemble pneumonia, and the virus will be introduced here to make Milwaukee the centre of the war of extermination.

When a rat is inoculated with the virus the serum affects the lungs and they go about gasping for fresh air. It is believed that none of the victims will die within the walls of a house or in the basement.

The disease is contagious and one rat or mouse affected may carry the germs to every other rodent in the community. The best of it is that the disease cannot be transmitted to any other animal or fowl. A cat can relish a mouse that is in the last stages and there will be no danger.

G. D. MATTOX HAS ELOPED

Operator Blamed for Wreck That Killed Samuel Spencer.

Danville, Va., Jan. 23.—G. D. Mattox, the young man who was in charge of the block station on the Southern railway, at Rangoon, on Thanksgiving day, when the railway wreck occurred at Lawyer, which resulted in the killing of President Samuel Spencer and others, has eloped with Miss Traylor, the daughter of Mr. John Traylor, a farmer of Bedford county, near Lynchburg, not far distant from the scene of the accident. Mattox was the man who gave a clear signal for the train which crashed into President Spencer's private car.

At a recent investigation of the wreck in Richmond the corporation commission found that it resulted from negligent carelessness of Mattox. The young man has quit the service of the Southern and is now engaged with a construction force on the Tide Water railway near Hurts.

DIAZ UNLOADS FREIGHT

Ceremony of Opening Now Over on the Tehauntepec.

Coatzacoalcos, Mex., Jan. 26.—The presidential and other trains carrying guests participating in the inaugural ceremonies in connection with the new transcontinental railroad entered Coatzacoalcos amid the booming of guns and a display of fireworks yesterday. The trains entered through triumphal arches erected over the gates which enclose the big yards and docks. The keys were delivered to Minister of Finance Limantour and Minister of Communications Fernandez. The party boarded the steamer Louis Luckenbach, where the President set in motion machinery which unloaded the freight placed upon a car by him at Salina Cruz. Mexican gunboats fired a salute, after which the entire party was taken on board private yachts and tugs for a trip over the harbor and up the river. The party started on its return to the capital today.

SHE DIED HAPPY.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 25.—Mrs. William Allen, aged 60 years, died suddenly on a Main street car here yesterday. She was a member of a widely known family. She had a hobby of riding on street cars, and every morning immediately upon rising she boarded a car and rode all day, leaving only for meals.

SAFETY DEVICE EXHIBIT

Banquet to Hughes Inaugurates the Exposition.

New York, Jan. 29. — Governor Hughes was the guest of honor at a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria last night given by the American Institute of Social Service as the inaugural feature of the first international exposition of safety devices and industrial hygiene which will be held this week and next in the American Museum of Natural History.

Four hundred guests attended the dinner. Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the institute, presided. Among those at the guests' table were, among others: Carroll D. Wright, former United States commissioner of labor; Baron Des Blanches, Italian ambassador; Count Massiglia, Italian consul general; M. Ebray, French consul general, and President A. C. Humphreys, Stevens Institute.

The exposition will be open for two weeks. The display of safety devices will consist of machines or devices in operation, safeguarded elevators, windlasses, cranes and hoisting machinery, safety lamps and explosives and devices to procure safety from fire, etc. The section of industrial hygiene will include improved dwellings, first aid to the injured, prevention of tuberculosis, and other diseases to which workmen are liable; respirators and devices for securing pure air.

This letter, from President Roosevelt, was read:

"My Dear Mr. Strong:—I wish I could be present at the opening of the exposition of safety devices and industrial hygiene to be held under the auspices of the American institute of social service.

"As modern civilization is constantly creating artificial dangers to life, limb and health, it is imperative upon us to provide new safeguards against the new perils. In legislation and in our use of safety devices for the protection of workmen we are far behind European peoples, and in consequence in the United States the casualties attendant upon peaceful industries exceed those which would happen under great and perpetual war. Many, even most, of these casualties are preventable, and it is not supportable that we should continue a policy under which life and limb are sacrificed because it is supposed to be cheaper to main and kill men than to protect them.

"Wishing you all success in your efforts, believe me,

"Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

STEAD TALKS ON HAGUE

Says He Is Trying to Learn German Attitude.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—Prof. Dellartens, of St. Petersburg, continues making official visits to the foreign office here concerning the German government's attitude toward the peace conference to be held at The Hague. It is understood that the professor finds that this government is not disposed to take up a positive position at present regarding a discussion of the armaments question.

Wm. T. Stead, of London, who has arrived in Berlin on an unofficial tour of the continental capitals, is convinced that the limitation of armaments will be discussed at The Hague, basing his opinion on the fact that his inquiries have resulted in learning that several nations, through their governments, are strongly in favor of an enlargement of the program. He said:

"Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Italy and Hungary favor an enlarged program. France is more reserved, but is very sympathetic and would welcome a general agreement to discuss the question of arbitration and armaments. I am here to learn the attitude of Germany and the Triple Alliance. One-half of the alliance—that is to say, Italy and Hungary—has declared in favor of discussing the armaments question, and I do not believe that the other half, Germany and Austria, will oppose the general desire."

TARIFF WAR NOT FEARED

Commissioners to Germany Have Averted It

Washington, Jan. 29.—Much satisfaction is felt here in official circles over the result of the conference in Berlin of the American and German tariff commissioners, and while details of the conclusions which will form the basis of future negotiations will not be known until the arrival in this country of Commissioner North, who sails on the 30th inst, sufficient information is at hand to convince the authorities that a tariff war with Germany will be averted.

Official advices received here are to the effect that Mr. North is bringing home two propositions, one of which is that pending a more permanent arrangement Germany will be satisfied with certain concessions, which, it is believed the President now has authority to grant. The second proposition, and the one with which congress will have to deal, involves a reciprocity treaty. The existing understanding between the United States and Germany will not expire for several months, and it is believed here the temporary plan referred to has been devised to cover the period when congress is not in session and in order that the new congress, which convenes next December may have ample time to deal with the question. But three weeks of the present congress will remain after Mr. North arrives here, and it is seriously doubted if at the present session anything can be done toward ratifying a reciprocity treaty.

AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS

All Parties in Germany Form Combination,

Berlin, Jan. 29.—All the political parties except the extreme radicals are combining against the Socialists in the reballots, which are to take place in the electoral district where none of the candidates for the reichstag succeeded in obtaining a majority. The center party leaders met yesterday and decided not to support any of the Socialist representatives and representatives of the conservative party from all the states of the empire determined at a meeting held in this city last night, to unite with the other parties against the Socialists. This morning the delegates of the National Liberals and two radical groups met with the object of devising a plan of co-operation for the remainder of the campaign.

FIGHTING IN VENEZUELA

Report Says Revolutionists Killed Gen. Mata.

Williamstad, Jan. 29.—According to advices received here today from Caracas, Governor Mata, at the head of a body of armed troops, surprised a secret political meeting in the yard of Vice President Gomez at Caracas, Venezuela, during the night of January 27, and in the fighting which followed Governor Mata and several others were killed and a larger number, including the commander of the troops, were wounded.

COUNT TOLSTOI IS DYING

Stockholm Hears End of Novelist Is Near.

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Daglad from St. Petersburg says that Count Tolstoi, the novelist and social reformer, is dying.

WINTHROP NEAR DEATH

Porto Rican Governor Has a Narrow Escape.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 24.—A special train conveying Governor Beekman Winthrop and a number of officials and citizens from San Juan to attend the American Railway company's celebration of the completion of the railroad connecting San Juan and Ponce was derailed yesterday near Quebradillas because of a defective truck on one of the cars.

One coach containing the governor's party stopped within six inches of the edge of a precipice 1,400 high. The governor jumped from the coach and was not hurt. The other members of the party were shaken up, but no one was injured. The train was drawn for a distance of 300 feet after leaving the rails.

METEOR CAUSED DISASTER

So Thinks Man Who Saw One Near Sandford.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 26.—That a meteor set off the car of powder and caused the disaster to a Big Four accommodation train at Sandford, Ind., last Saturday night, is the belief of R. F. Brown, of Edgar county, Illinois. Mr. Brown lives near Paris, Ill. He said that on the night of the disaster and just before the explosion, a large meteor passed over his place. It appeared like a great ball of fire, he said, and made a noise like a rocket.

The meteor, said Brown, was moving in the direction of Sandford and left a trail of sparks. Almost immediately after its disappearance, he said, the explosion of the car of powder occurred. Other people living near Vermillion, Ill., and Sandford, Ind., said that they also saw the meteor.

SWETTENHAM GRATEFUL

Thanks Taft for Supply of Tents From Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Taft has received the following cablegram from Governor Swettenham, dated Kingston, Jamacia:

"Most grateful thanks for supply of tents just arrived from Cuba in charge of Captain Battle, U. S. A. Service most highly appreciated." The tents referred to are these forwarded from Santiago by Brigadier General Wint upon the urgent request made to provisional Governor Magoon by the acting British minister at Havana.

HE'S LIKE HIS NAMESAKE

Tom Platt, Postoffice Cat, Refuses to Resign.

New York, Jan. 26.—Although no word has as yet been received from Washington as to Postmaster Wilcox's decree banishing "Theodore Roosevelt" and "Thomas C. Platt" from his office, the postmaster's action has aroused indignation in many quarters. The original edict in regard to the two veteran yowlers of the postoffice building has been rescinded so far as Thomas C. Platt goes, simply because that particular veteran has resolutely declined to resign his soft berth on the rug in the postmaster's reception room.

So, the postmaster says, it would be useless to accept the offer of President Alfred Wagstaff, of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to take the cats away and provide them with a good home, because Tom would not get out at any cost. Ever since Teddy tried to get in a strangle hold on Thomas F. Murphy, when the secretary to the postmaster was left defenceless in the office one evening recently, letters have been pouring in on Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Wagstaff alike. Mr. Wagstaff is reproached for not doing his full duty in looking out for the cats and saving them from an untimely death in Park row.

Teddy, who is said to have been much piqued by his expulsion, is now back in the basement of the postoffice building at his old work of catching rats. For this service the government makes an annual yearly allowance of $60, but the attaches of the postmaster's office look askance at the alliance made between Teddy and his own old enemy, Dave Hill, and say it means trouble.

KAISER WANTS AIRSHIPS

Offers Inducements for Successful Aeroplanes and Improvements.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The emperor, with his usual energy, has determined that Germany shall be in the van in the development of the aeroplane. The government is doing everything possible to encourage inventors to devote themselves to the problem, and a special committee has been appointed for this purpose.

Local societies have sprung into existence at Munich, Strasburg, Augsburg, Posen and several other centers, as well as in Berlin, all of which are intended to promote aerial navigation.

The most important step has been taken at Dresden, where an association has been formed which is intended to be of national scope. The members are pledged to do all in their power to interest scientific men throughout Germany in aeroplanes and lend the utmost support to the development of such machines.

"JIM CROW" PLANK IS UP

Oklahoma Is Considering Separate Coach Provision.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 29.—The proposed constitutional plank, known as the "Jim Crow" measure, was submitted to the constitution makers when they assembled for the last week for which they will receive pay, yesterday.

The provision embodies the sentiment of the railroad committee in the following words:

"Common carriers shall provide equal but separate coaches and waiting rooms for persons of African descent, and the legislature is hereby authorized to enact the necessary laws and provide necessary penalties to carry this provision into effect."

It is the intention of the Democratic leaders to adopt the report in the committee of the whole and then submit it to President Roosevelt before taking final action.

NORWAY IS NOT PLEASED

Class of Diplomats Sent There Cause of Irritation.

Paris, Jan. 29.—A special despatch from Christiania to the Temps says there is some irritation in that capital over the class of diplomats sent there, and awkward incidents have arisen in regard to the Russian and German ministers as well as the American representative.

The corespondent notes that the charges against Mr. Peirce, the American minister, are unfounded, but says a local journal asks indignantly if the powers have the intention to send to Christiania all individuals of whom they wish to disembarrass themselves.

He adds that the king and the foreign minister are heartily sick of such affairs.

TROYON BRINGS $65,000

Record Price for Painting at New York Sale.

New York, Jan. 26.—The highest price ever paid in this country for a painting, $65,000, was received last night for a Troyon. The picture was "Le Retour a la Ferme," a magnificent canvas, 53 inches in height by 38 inches width. It depicted two cows on their way to pasture, one white and the other dark brown, two sheep and a vista of green pasture land.

This painting was the last of the collection of works by the artists of 1830 belonging to H. S. Henry, of Philadelphia, and sold for the American Art association. The collection consisted of only thirty pictures, and it brought a total of $352,800. The purchaser of "Le Retour a la Ferme" was Herman Schaus.

ANOTHER POWERS TRIAL

Special Term This Summer Will Probably Be Called.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 25.—The fifth trial of Caleb Powers, charged with the assassination of Senator William Goebel in 1900, will probably be continued when the case is called at Georgetown February 5. It is believed a special term will be called in the summer.

WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senate.—The senate passed the compromise Foraker resolution authorizing the committee on military affairs to investigate the facts of the affray at Brownsville without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto. Several substitute measures were voted down. One by Senator Mallory, declaring that the President had authority for his course, was tabled by a vote of 43 to 22. Another, by Senator McCumber, simply providing for an investigation with reference to the President, was tabled by a viva voce voice. A third, by Senator Culberson, simply indorsing the President's action and providing for no investigation, was tabled by a roll call vote of 46 to 19. Senator Sutherland occupied the first three hours with a speech defending the right of Reed Smoot to a seat in the senate. The Brownsville debate then followed.

House.—The house passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which carries over $3,000,000, and the military academy appropriation bill, carrying $1,915,483. During the consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, on the "treaty-making power;" Representative Slayden, of Texas, who urged a more liberal recognition of the south in diplomatic appointments, and by Representative Longworth, of Ohio, in favor of the United States owning the residences of its foreign representatives.

Washington, Jan. 23.—**Senate.**—The senate accepted the house proposition to increase the salaries of senators, members and territorial delegates to $7,500 annually, and those of the vice president, speaker of the house and cabinet members to $12,000, by a vote of 53 to 21. Amendments confining the increase to cabinet officers and the presiding officers of the senate and house and to postpone the increase until 1913 were defeated. President Roosevelt gave his views in advocacy of ship subsidy in a special message. Senator Beveridge began an extended address in support of his pending bill prohibiting interstate commerce in articles the product of child labor. An urgent deficiency appropriation bill was reported by Senator Hale.

House.—The pension appropriation bill afforded an opportunity for speeches by Mr. Hayes, of California, favoring the exclusion of Japanese coolies; by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, on the tariff, and by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, and Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, on pension legislation. Without reaching the pension appropriation bill under the five-minute rule, the house adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 24.—**Senate.**—The senate, upon assembling was notified of the sudden death of Senator Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, and after passing appropriate resolutions as a mark of respect, immediately adjourned.

House.—The house passed the pension appropriation bill, carrying a total of $138,000,000. An amendment offered by Mr. Dalzell restoring the number of pension agencies to eighteen was defeated by a vote of 58 to 114, and one by Gardiner, of Michigan, to abolish all agencies and centralize the payment of pensions in Washington was adopted without a division. A message from the president was read relative to insurance, and at 2:30, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Alger, of Michigan, the house adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 25.—**Senate.**—Resolutions to check naval officers from "lighting a fire under senators and members to compel the enactment of the naval personnel bill at this session" were presented in the senate by Senator Hale. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill with an amendment granting a loan of $1,000,000 to the Jamestown exposition, was passed. Pension bills were then discussed, after which the senate adjourned.

House.—The house passed a number of bills of a local nature, including 380 private pension bills. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up, and Representative Kahn, of California, addressed the house on fire insurance companies and their relation to the San Francisco earthquake. The question of the free seed distribution occupied the remainder of the day. The house at 5:15 adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The senate concurred in house amendments to a resolution extending the time in which homestead entrymen may prove their claims. This is intended to benefit settlers compelled to leave their homes by storms and lack of fuel. The senate adjourned at 1:10 p. m. to enable senators to attend the funeral services for the late Senator Alger.

House.—The house devoted a large part of the day to consideration of the agricultural bill in committee of the whole. The river and harbor bill was reported and will be taken up next week. The house adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senate.—Senator Beveridge occupied the attention of the senate with a continuation of his argument in behalf of his child labor bill, which he will conclude tomorrow. The senate adopted a resolution directing the interstate commerce committee to report as to the position in its employ held by C. S. Hanks, who recently stated before the Boston Chamber of Commerce that railroad rates could be reduced 10 per cent without imparing dividends. The resolution also asks the facts on which this statement was based. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying $3,085,478, with an amendment repealing the act providing for raising the rank of American diplomatists abroad when foreign government raise the ranks of their envoys to this country, was reported, as also was the fortifications appropriation bill, which carries $7,353,589. Senator McCumber introduced a bill to inquire into the salaries of federal officers and employes and report a remedy for inequalities. A joint resolution was adopted continuing the joint postal resolution was adopted continuing the joint postal commission until its affairs can be wound up.

House.—Twenty bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed in the house. A joint resolution was passed granting permission to the secretary of war to sell at actual cost limited quantities of hay, straw and grain for domestic uses to citizens of Montana, where 20,000 head of cattle are threatened with starvation by reason of the blizzard now raging. The joint resolution continuing the postal commission was adopted, and at 5:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Jan. 26.—Bradstreet's today says: "While weather conditions are still a bar to widespread activity in trade and industry, evidences of improvement in spring demand and enlarging shipments are a feature of the week. Additionally favorable items are an expansion in the grain markets, long stagnant, based apparently on better export inquiry; rather more cheerful advices from south Atlantic states heretofore reporting trade and collections backwards; a decided easing of time money rates with a resumption of demand for commercial paper, and good reports from the winter wheat crop.

Colder weather south has helped retail trade and that section, aside from a few localities, has done well this year, having had a next-to-record cotton crop selling at good prices. In the northwest heavy snows have checked wheat movement, and coal trains still have the right of way in that section, the result beneficial to western coal trade, but checking sales and collections, particularly in the Dakotas. In the Ohio valley rains and floods have retarded, but the failure of the expected freeze to follow is a good point for winter wheat.

Business failures for the week ended, Jan. 24, in the United States, number 252, against 234 last week, 276 in the like week of 906, 228 in 1905, 242 in 1904 and 230 in 1903.

Canadian failures for the week number 18, as against 23 last week and 22 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, export from the United States and Canada for the week ended January 24 aggregated 3,328, 255 bushels, against 2,636,450 last week, 3,433,585 this week last year, 1,101,587 in 1905 and 3,639,679 in 1902. For the past thirty weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 107,-961,329 bushels, against 80,671,239 in 1905-06; 39,116,785 in 1904-05, and 162,907,363 in 1901-02. Corn exports for the week are 2,064,883 bushels, against 1,906,873 last week, 5,633,265 a year ago and 3,635,733 in 1905. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 31,072,031 bushels, against 60,138,686 in 1905-06 and 27,741,142 in 1904-05.

The Grain Market.

Toledo, O., Jan. 29.—Shorts covering at the opening, with small offerings and steadiness shown in the foreign markets, caused the opening to be some higher this morning. The near month was ¼c higher at 77c, May ⅜c higher at 80¼c, and the futures both ⅛c up at 79⅝c and 79½c. At the noon hour there had been a slight advance in the future months, with the undertone of the market much improved. The curb was ⅛c lower and the cables unchanged to lower at the noon hour. These bearish influences were not felt, however, at the noon hour.

Primary receipts and shipments were about normal, while Bradstreet's world's available was decreased largely. Despite these bullish facts, long selling caused a weaker feeling to show and the close was lower. May was ¼c down at 80c, July ⅛c lower at 79½c, and September ⅛c off at 79¼c.

Corn followed the lead of wheat and with the cables unchanged at the opening and lower at noon, this market was higher, with a good feeling prevailing. The near month was unchanged at 44½c, while the remainder of the list was ⅛c higher at 46⅜c, 46⅞c and 47⅝c. The good tone was still evident at noon and but little change had been made.

Good buying continued and the close was higher, the near month ¼c, at 44¾c. May and July ⅝c up at 46⅞c and 47c. Receipts were heavy, but were offset by large shipments and short covering.

Oats was steady and firm, both at the start and at the noon hour. The near month was 38½c, May 39¼c, July 37⅛c, and September 33¾c. There was but little trading on the local market, the buying and selling on larger markets being so evenly divided and balanced as to cause a dull feeling to trade.

Near the close a strengthening influence was felt on the market and the close was ¼c up throughout the list, making cash 38¾c, May 39½c, July 37⅝c and September 34c.

Clover seed was lower, on a few selling orders. The near months were 2½c lower at $8.37½, March 2½c lower at $8.45, and the distant option firm at $8.35. Receipts today were 500 bags, against 250 bags a year ago; shipments 100 bags, against 740 bags a year ago. Receipts of alsike 20 bags and none a year ago.

Trading lacked life and the day's sales were few, the market closing steady, but dull and listless. April lost 2½c and closed at $8.32½.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Jan.29.	Jan.28
Cash	77	....	....	77	76¾
May	80¼	80⅝	80	80	79⅝
July	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79½	79½
Sept.	79½	79⅞	79¼	79¼	79⅝
Corn—					
Cash	44½	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	44¼
May	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝
July	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	46¾
Sept.	47⅝	....	....	47⅝	47½
Oats—					
Cash	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	38½
May	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	39¼
July	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	37¼
Sept	33¾	34	33¾	34	33¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.37½	....	....	8.37½	8.40
Feb	8.37½	....	....	8.37½	8.40
March	8.45	....	....	8.45	8.47½
April	8.35	8.35	8.32½	8.32½	8.35
Rye—					
No. 1	70	....	....	69½	70
No. 2	68	....	....	67½	68
No. 3	66	....	....	65½	66
Timothy—					
Prime	2.05	....	....	2.05	2.05
Alsike—					
Prime	7.80	....	....	7.80	7.80
March	7.87½	....	....	7.87½	7.87½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Jan.	....	....	....	73¼	74
May	78¼	78¾	78	78¾	77⅞
July	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞	77½
Sept.	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅞	77½
Corn—					
May	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝
July	45½	45⅞	45½	45⅞	45⅝
Sept.	46	46¼	46	46¼	45⅞
Jan.	45¼	....	....	42½	42
Oats—					
May	38	38¼	37⅞	38¼	37⅞
July	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35½
Jan.	35⅜